

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An accurate MAP of KIRKUDBRIGHTSHIRE;  
AND

A View of the BATHS of LEUK, in LE VALAIS.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row, whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.



## 1778.

[illegible]



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MAY, 1778.

*Description of the Baths of LEUK, in the County of the GRISSONS, in SWITZERLAND, called LE VALAIS, in Latin VALLESIA.*

*(With a View of the Baths.)*



VALLESIA, or Le Valais, takes its name from being a long narrow valley, which extends from east to west, between the cantons of Berne, which is its boundary to the North, and the Dutchy of Milan, its limits to the South. It is thirty-three leagues in length, but the breadth is so variable as not to be ascertained, for the river Rhone traverses its whole extent, and high mountains occupy a great part of it, whose irregular sales render the valley wider or narrower according to the spaces they fill. But there are vales of from five to ten leagues in length, uninterrupted by any impediment to the prospect, which makes them look like immense separate fields.

This country is well peopled and contains fifty-five large parishes. It is divided into two general districts; the Upper and Lower Vallesia. The Upper Vallesians are the antient Viberians and Sedunians; the lower the antient Vegres. The separation that nature has made between these two provinces by mountains and rivers, has been adopted in their government. The inhabitants of Upper Vallesia are the governors, and those of Lower Vallesia their subjects. Upper Vallesia is divided into seven departments or jurisdictions, of which Leuk is the fifth, and is situated about the middle of the Valais, in long. 7, 55 East, lat. 46, 2 North. It takes its name from a large town remarkable for the natural strength of its situation, upon an eminence on the banks of the Rhone, which fronts it; the back of the town is defended by a very high mountain, and on each side run two small but very

deep rivers. The principal buildings, are the two churches, the town house where the deputies of the states assemble, and an antique castle belonging to the bishop of Sion. At this town the language of the country changes, beyond it, throughout Upper Vallesia, only German is spoken, before you arrive at it, French is the common language; however, the gentry in all parts make a point of conversing fluently in Latin, German, French, and Italian.

At the distance of two leagues North from the town are the celebrated baths of Leuk, situated at the foot of Mount Gemmi, in a narrow profound vale, closed in on all sides by high mountains, leaving only a small entrance through a wood to the South. There are five springs in the vale, of warm mineral water, which are conveyed to diverse baths in convenient houses for the use of the sick; but as we have given an ample account of the construction and mode of using the baths of Switzerland, in our description of the baths of Baden and Waterswyl, in our Magazine for last February, p. 63, we shall not trouble the reader with a repetition, the description of one being applicable to all.

These baths are greatly frequented in summer; the water is clear, and without any odour; yet some of the springs are so hot that they will boil an egg, or scald the feathers from a fowl. From the pretty village containing these baths there is a way to pass to the canton of Berne, by ascending Mount Gemmi, but it is uncommonly steep, and the declivity remarkably rugged. In short, if it had not been for facilitating the access to the baths for the inhabitants of Berne, no mortal could have thought of making this mount passable. The deep



deep sighs that are occasioned by the fatigue of ascending it, has given its name to this rocky mountain. Little serpentine narrow roads cut into the rock, in some places defended by walls, in others by beams fastened crossways to keep passengers from falling over, render travelling this way very dan-

gerous and impracticable for those who are subject to giddiness or bleeding at the nose; who upon fainting would be liable to roll down a steep craggy road at the peril of life. An engineer, it is said, measured the ascent of this mountain and found it to be one million and ten feet.

## SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

(Continued from page 100.)

### MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM POSTEL.

**T**HIS extraordinary man, whose fortune was as singular as his genius, was a native of Barenton, in the diocese of Avranches, in Lower Normandy. At eight years of age he lost his father and mother, who died of the plague; and being driven by this calamity and extreme poverty from his home, he took refuge in a small village near Pontoise, where he opened a school and taught Latin and French with success, though he was scarce fourteen years old. As soon as he had gained a small sum of money, he set out for Paris in order to pursue his studies at the university. Upon his arrival, to avoid expence, he offered his services to some of the scholars, who received him upon the footing of a servitor, yet were not ashamed to rob him the very first night of his clothes, and the little money he had left. The next day he was abandoned by these infamous plunderers, and left exposed to hunger and cold, which brought on a violent illness, and he was sent to the hospital, where he remained upwards of two years before he was perfectly restored to his health. When he was discharged from this asylum of wretchedness, he had the fortitude and perseverance to pursue the laborious occupation of a reaper in the corn fields, at a considerable distance from Paris; with the poor pittance he gained by unremitting diligence, and by the privilege of gleaning, he purchased clothes fit to appear in, and returned again to Paris; such was the ardour of his taste for literature; his success, this time, was more suitable to his deserts; he was admitted to attend on one of the professors of the college of Saint Barbe, and in this situation his progress in his studies was so rapid, that he acquired the reputation of being a profound, universal scholar.

The knowledge of these incidents at last reached the ears of Francis I. a monarch who took a pride in patronising indigent merit. By the king's express orders, a proper appointment was fixed to enable him to travel into the east, as he had made himself acquainted with the oriental languages, his travels were attended with the desired success; he returned to Paris with several valuable manuscripts which he had purchased for the royal library, and Francis was so well pleased with his conduct, that he made him king's professor of mathematics and the learned languages in the university, with a considerable salary. Unfortunately for poor Postel, he was a great favourite with the Chancellor Poyer, and entering into his intrigues, he rendered himself obnoxious to the queen of Navarre, who detested the Chancellor, and by her influence over the king, our professor was dismissed upon frivolous complaints against his method of teaching. In fact, his philosophical tenets did not accord with the ignorance and superstition of the times; and his enemies availing themselves of the novelty and singularity of his opinions, persecuted him to such a degree that he was obliged to leave France; upon which he went to Vienna; but there giving scope to the reveries of a bold imagination, he was turned out of the city by the interest of the ecclesiastics. From Vienna he travelled to Rome, and entered into the society of Jesuits; but differing in sentiments from his brethren, he was expelled their order, and thrown into prison by the Inquisition.

After enduring innumerable hardships in a captivity of several years, he was set at liberty, and found means to retire to Venice; by this time the revolutions in his fortune, and the injustice done to him at different places,



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had an effect upon his understanding, and his great genius seemed to have formed an alliance with madness. An old devotee, named Mother Jane, gained an entire ascendancy over him, and he began to broach this absurd doctrine, "That the redemption of man was not included in that of man by the death of Christ; but Mother Jane was to accomplish this great work." It was upon this principle he maintained, that before the end of the world a time should come when women should have the government of it, and an entire rule over the men. His treatise upon this subject was printed at Paris in 1553, and was one of those extravagant works which gave occasion to the introduction of licensing books, and suffering none to be printed without. He was permitted to return to Paris again, the same year that this book appeared, but continuing to propagate his strange tenets; he was thrown into prison for a short time, upon the remonstrances of the clergy; but the magistrates thinking him a lunatic, discharged him from motives of humanity, and ordered him to leave France.

Postel now resolved to try his fortune a second time in Germany, and accordingly he repaired to Vienna, where he met with a favourable reception from the emperor Ferdinand I. here he might have enjoyed tranquility for the remainder of his days; if an insupportable desire to establish himself in his native country had not prevailed over all other considerations. The use made of the emperor's protection was to give him weight and consequence at home, for he wrote to the queen of Navarre a full recantation of all his errors, and in the most penitential style implored her forgiveness and intercession with the king. This application had the desired effect; he was recalled, restored to his professor's chair in the University of Paris, and the salary he formerly enjoyed. For a short time his conversion seemed to be sincere, but when he imagined himself secure, from the great notice that had been taken of him in different parts of Europe, and the reputation he had acquired by some of his works, he re-

newed his attempts to instil wrong notions into the minds of youth; and the rest of the professors found themselves under a necessity to present a petition to the king for his removal, declaring that they must resign, if he was not silenced: this last instance of his unconquerable spirit put an end to his adventures, for he was sent to the college of St. Martin's in the Fields, there to be confined for life.

He died in this retreat in the 72d year of his age, A. D. 1581, and left behind him the character (independent of the ramblings of a disturbed imagination) of a man of vast genius and profound erudition. He was perfectly master of the dead languages, knew most of the living, and was unrivalled in the oriental tongues. He boasted that he could travel to all parts of the world without an interpreter; and remarkable instances are given of the strength of his memory. He enjoyed an excellent state of health, after the illness mentioned in the beginning of these memoirs, and he attributed it to his celibacy, constantly avowing that he never knew a woman. One strange fancy possessed him, which must not be omitted on account of his works. He wanted to persuade his countrymen, that he had died during the time he was absent from France, and had risen again; and to countenance this whim, he calls himself in most of his writings, *Postellus Restitutus*. From the great number he printed we shall select only those that are still held in esteem, and preserved in most libraries as valuable pieces, considering the æra in which they were produced, viz. soon after the revival of letters in Europe.

*Clavis absconditorum a constitutione mundi*, Paris. 1570. Amsterdam 1646. The Paris edition is very scarce. *De Ultimo Judicio*, without date or place of publication, one of his most esteemed productions. *De Orbis Concordia*, folio, the author's design is to induce all the world to embrace Christianity, and his demonstrations of the folly and errors of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Judaism, are singular and curious. *Unique Moyen de l'accord des Protestans & des Catholiques. Traité de l'origin de l'Etrurie, &c. &c. &c.*



THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. N<sup>o</sup>. VIII.

*Animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat; eo profusus omnibus modis quæstui atque sumptui deditus erat.* SALLUST.

Their minds, habituated to dishonest arts, could not well be free from vicious appetites. They were therefore addicted with equal excess to gain and profusion.

**L**UXURY has been a topick for censorious declamation and satire in all ages: but the universality of the censure is, to a reflecting mind, a sure proof that at least it has not been always just, since the most rigid foe to sensual felicity cannot seriously maintain that in all ages mankind have had too many gratifications. Every thing of which we can form an adequate opinion is considered by us comparatively with something else; and upon an attentive examination it will be found that those, who either from moroseness of temper, or an affectation of some kind of superiority, have found fault with the luxury of others; have not exercised their judgement to ascertain any standard of propriety by which to try them, but have railed merely because they saw them in possession of enjoyments, without which they might to be sure have lived, though not so agreeably.

It is related of two Scotch highlanders, who lay down to sleep all night upon a bleak heath, that one of them, finding himself not quite as he wished to be, rose up, and brought a stone from a little distance, which he placed under his head to serve as a pillow. His hardy companion, having observed this, upbraided his luxury: "What, said he, man! are you so effeminate that you cannot sleep without a stone under your head?"

This story may serve as a very good illustration of the ideas of comparative luxury in different states of society, according to the different degrees of refinement in the progress of civilization. A modern English wit jocularly represents a Caledonian boasting the luxury of breeches. But, without having recourse to the ridicule of exaggeration, we may easily enough find real examples, not less ludicrous, when set in opposition to modes of living, which are now so habitual by constant usage, that we cannot well conceive

how people could be content to live without them. In the last age it was the common practice in the best families for all the company to eat milk or pudding, or any other dish that could be eaten with a spoon, not by distributing the contents of the dish into individual plates round the table, but by every person dipping his spoon into the large platter; and when the fashion of having a small plate for each guest was brought from the continent by a young gentleman returned from his travels, a good old inflexible neighbour of the country said, "he did not see any thing he had learnt, but to take his broth twice." Nay, in our own remembrance, the use of a carving knife was considered as a novelty; and a gentleman of ancient family and good literature used to rate his son, a friend of mine, for introducing such a frivolous superfluity.

There is no doubt that there may be an excess of luxury by which the more solid properties of man will be weakened, if not annihilated. In serving individuals, we find that a constant gratification of appetites and tastes, which it produces exquisite pleasure of an inferior and slight kind, which can be repeated with frequency, indisposes them for steady, noble enjoyment; and to borrow an admirable metaphor from Goldsmith, in his life of Nash, the minds shrink to the diminutive size of the objects with which they are occupied. A mind so shrunk and shrivelled, as to take in only petty delights, is averse from those extensive satisfactions which are suited to the dignity of human nature, in that state to which, amidst all our imperfections, it can sometimes be raised.

Yet when luxury is so managed by prudence and spirit that it is kept in proper subordination to more important objects, when it is made to serve as a quickener to the life of individuals, or a solace to them after labour



78. and cares, there is no doubt that it is very beneficial even in a partial view : in a general view we must all see that luxury is the great incitement to every thing great and elegant in society to all our commerce, and to almost all our arts. Were men content with the bounties of nature, as some philosophers in love with simplicity have indicated, the intercourse between the various distant nations that inhabit the globe would cease, the positive pleasures of variety would be lost, the most vigorous faculties would lie torpid, and instead of that enlargement of mind, which is the effect of extensive communications, we should all become narrow in our notions as the inhabitants of the rudest country that has yet been discovered, ruder far than we almost believe, who have from our fancy participated of travelled intelligence. Helvetius, amongst many wise positions and licentious reveries, deserves, with much justice, that the education of man begins at his birth, and is carried on during the whole course of his life. Let it then be considered how much more ignorant the poorest of our common people would be, were there not in the great school of the world, that quantity of information brought from other countries, which is every where disseminated. The lowest mechanick, though he may not have distinct and accurate science, has yet such a store of geography, of natural history, of mechanicks, and other parts of knowledge, that were his mind to be emptied of it, the stretched vacancy would amaze us. It has always appeared to me, that there is an essential difference between different kinds of luxury, as to the perceptibility of its effects. The luxury of the table, by which the palate is irritated, and the digestive powers pushed to an extreme degree, must be hurtful to the corporeal machine, by using it too fast ; and we know that in general as it grows weak, the mind grows feeble. The luxury of indolence, the effects of which *improba Siren*, have ever been acknowledged, and are described with no less truth than poetical imagery in Thomson's *Castle of Indolence*, is also destructive to happiness. But I cannot be of opinion that the luxury of magnificence and elegance in building, in planting, in

dress and equipage, and in all the fine arts, ought to be at all discouraged ; for I think that all these kinds of luxury promote diligence and activity, and lively enjoyment, without being at all hurtful. Thinking as I do upon this subject, I cannot perceive the wisdom of those sumptuary laws as to dress, which prevailed in ancient states, and which are to be found in some modern republicks, such as Venice, Lucca, and Ferrara. I remember, that when I was at Lucca, the strange regulation that the citizens of that state shall appear dressed only in black, appeared to me to be an ill-judged as well as a very dull negative provision. Surely a society of human beings, who present to each other only a dusky uniformity, is not so happy as a society where invention is exerted, and taste displayed, in all the varieties of forms and colours which are to be seen in splendid courts and brilliant assemblies. That paper of the *Spectator*, which gives a fine description of the dress of the ladies of London at the play-house one evening, when the *Scornful Lady* was acted, has dwelt upon my memory since first I read it with a very pleasing gaiety. And will it be said that delicate, agreeable sensations, which are primarily owing to ingenuity and labour, should be checked ? I know not how to account for it ; but I have no doubt that dress has a great deal of influence upon the mind. Every one has felt himself more disposed to decorum and propriety and courtesy, and other good qualities, when genteelly dressed, than when in slovenly apparel. Perhaps there is a general propensity in our faculties to assimilate themselves to that circumstance about us, which is most perceptible of whatever sort it is, as matter takes a form from whatever mould is applied to it. It has certainly been remarked that the most gallant men have been fond of elegance of dress. Cæsar was at first censured for an excess of the *cura corporis* ; and a very brave modern general, Lord Mark Kerr, is celebrated equally for his determined courage and his fine clothes.

I would make a wide distinction between active luxury and passive luxury ; between enjoyment which is the effect of power of whatever species, and enjoyment which we receive by the mere motion



motion of sense: and I am aware that luxury may frustrate its own ends by unrestrained eagerness. Sallust, after describing some of the most profligate and voluptuous effects of Roman luxury, shows us that enjoyment was prevented by impatience; *dormire prius quam somni cupido esset; non famem aut sitim; neque frigus, neque lassitudinem operiri; sed ea omnia luxu antecapere.* "They went to bed before they had an inclination to sleep; they did not wait

for hunger or thirst, or cold, or weariness, but anticipated them by indulgence." I cannot charge the fashionable world of this age with one of these counts, the charge of going to bed before they have an inclination to sleep, for indulgence in rest cannot justly be imputed to them: but I believe they know from fretful experience what is the effect of the other instances of anticipation.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.

Monday, May 18.

**T**HIS evening the little Theatre Royal in the Haymarket (the late Mr. Foote's) now under the management of Mr. Colman, was opened, for the first time this season, with a new comedy of three acts, altered from Taverner, called, *The Female Chevalier*. The characters, and a sketch of the fable, are as follow:

### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

#### M E N.

Sir Harry Freelove,	Mr. Palmer.
Ned Winworth, his friend,	Mr. Aikin.
Mr. Stockwell,	Mr. Parsons.
Young Upstart,	Mr. R. Palmer.

#### W O M E N.

Mrs. Upstart,	Miss Sherry.
Belinda, (in the habit of Sir Modish Flirt, the Female Chevalier)	Mrs. Greville.
Mademoiselle,	Miss Walton.
Landlady,	Mrs. Love.
Servants, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Maffey, Mr. Davis, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Silvester.	

### SCENE, LONDON.

#### F A B L E.

**UPSTART**, a rich citizen, by cheating his ward Belinda, and other such practices, having acquired a large fortune, dies, and leaves the whole of his possessions to his widow, who sets out in looking for a second husband. Her suitors consist of Sir Harry Freelove, and old Stockwell, the former of whom has a real passion for Belinda; but she is of so capricious and lively a nature, though she likes Sir Harry in return, that he does not know how to fix her, either in regard to her name, family connections, or fortune.

This sprightly coquette, after playing Sir Harry a number of tricks, in evading his researches, as the best mode of recovering her fortune from the hands of the Widow Upstart, and at the same time preventing Sir Harry from marrying her rival, dresses herself like a French officer, and meets the Widow, *par bazard*, at the opera house, and makes an impression upon her heart.

It is in vain that Sir Harry and Stockwell plead their prior pretensions. She meets them face to face, and being in both their

secrets, (for they had both previously made love to her as Belinda) she reveals them before the Widow, who, having found out their duplicity, discharges them, and gives her hand to Belinda, whom she imagines to be Sir Modish Flirt.

After marriage, Sir Modish pretends to quarrel with her, to avoid a detection of his sex. She upbraids him; at last, he makes proposals to her to give up Belinda's fortune of 10,000l. with the mortgage on Sir Harry's estate, for a matrimonial release. The widow, after some struggle, consents, when Belinda gives up the writings to Sir Harry, owns her sex, and offers him her hand. The parties at this eclairsissement are all surprised. The widow is obliged to submit, the young couple are made happy, and Stockwell balances his loss, "by determining to go into the Alley, before the secret is known, and open policies on her sex."

The above piece is altered by Mr. Colman, from Taverner, a writer in the beginning of this century, who has produced comedies, which are now little known but by the sweepers of dramatic cobwebs. This play is from his "Artful Husband," which evidently carries the revise of Mr. Colman's judicious pen, being much mended in the plot, the dialogue, and characters, but above all for its appositeness to a certain familiar subject, which of late has much engaged public conversation. It went off with great applause, and bids fair to be a favourite, though we think if the short scene at the conclusion of the second act was omitted, it would be for the better.

The performers had the merit of being perfect and easy in their parts, particularly Mr. Palmer, Mr. Aikin, and Mrs. Greville, who showed talents for sprightly comedy, that it must be her own fault if she did not improve. Mr. Palmer spoke the dialogue, which was nearly a repetition of what he spoken last year, with the addition of a handsome, well-timed compliment to the memory of poor Aristophanes.

The house is very neatly fitted up, the ceiling raised, which gives the whole a roomy and cool appearance.



# TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AM one of those unfortunate gentlemen, who have purchased estates, and laid out money upon the improvement of them for the benefit of the clergy, never imagining that a modus, or composition in lieu of tythes, which had been accepted by successive rectors for 200 years, and regularly paid by the former owners of my estate, could be changed by the present rector into a claim for tythes in kind. But since the decision of the Rev. Mr. Bree's cause, at the bar of the House of Lords, I am threatened with a prosecution in the Exchequer, I do not consent to allow our rector tythes in kind, which upon my improved estate will amount to the value of 100l. per annum; and in the estimation of the out-goings, or deductions from the rental, when the estate was offered for sale, the composition paid to the rector in lieu of tythes was 10l. per annum; for which receipts were produced from the incumbents near a century past. Who then could have imagined, that an obsolete claim should be revived of tythes in kind, founded on a statute of Queen Elizabeth which prohibits compositions in lieu thereof. But the greatest hardship, is, that the jesuitical rector who now sits on tythes in kind, himself accepted the composition quietly, till I had laid out several thousand pounds on the improvement of the estate; and I am advised by counsel that I have no remedy. By this claim I am made to be a considerable loser by the purchase; and though it does not run away with the whole income, yet, in my mind, it is great a piece of priest-craft as that which is set forth in Voltaire's curious criticism on the subject.

A neighbouring gentleman, who favoured me with the copy I send you, assures me it never appeared in print in England, except in one periodical work which was but little known, and was printed soon after. You will therefore excuse myself and a club of country gentlemen, hearty well-wishers to your old and useful Magazine, if you would let it take part of your volume for this year, that it may not be totally lost to the public, at a time when our cormorant

clergy are reviving these dormant claims all over the kingdom, even in parishes where there are no churches, nor any parochial duty performed; and what is worse, the claims are generally made by clergy in affluent circumstances, for they can afford to carry on a law-suit; by such as enjoy pluralities in the church; and who scarce ever see the parish in which they revive these exorbitant claims. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Devon. An ANTI BREEITE,  
May 4, 1778.

## THE COUNTRY CURATE.

*A Criticism.* By Mr. De Voltaire.

A CURATE—but why do I say a Curate?—Even an Indian, a Talapoine, a Bramin, ought to have the means of living decently. The priest in every country should be fed by the altar, since he serves the community. Let no rigid fanatic take it into his head to imagine I mean by this, to put a curate and a pagan priest upon a footing, or to associate truth with imposture. I compare only the services rendered to society—the labour with the salary.

I say, that whoever exercises a painful function ought to be well paid by his fellow citizens; I do not mean that he ought to wallow in riches, to sup like Lucullus, nor to be as insolent as Clodius. I only pity the fate of a country curate, obliged to dispute a blade of corn with his unfortunate parishioners; to go to law with him; to exact the tenth of pot-herbs and peas; to hate and be hated, to consume his miserable days in continual quarrels, which debase and sour the human mind.

I pity still more those portioned curates, to whom a set of monks, styled the great *Decimators*, (proprietors of the great tythes) presume to give a salary of forty ducats (not twenty pounds) to march, during the whole year, perhaps three miles from their habitation, day and night, sunshine or hail, in the midst of snow, hail, and tempests, and in the most severe frosts, to perform the most disagreeable, and often the most useless functions of their ministry—While the abbot, the lordly abbot



priator, drinks his wine of *Volney*, of *Baune*, of *Chambutin*, or *Silliry*; (different species of Burgundy) eats his partridges and pheasants, sleeps upon down with his neighbour's wife, and builds a palace.—The disproportion is too great.

It was believed in the time of Charlemagne, that the clergy, besides their own lands ought to enjoy the tenth part of the lands of othermen; and this tenth is at least a fourth, reckoning the expences of cultivation.—It was instituted as a right divine, the better to insure the payment. But whence is this sacred right derived? Did God descend upon earth to give the tenth part of my estate to the Abbey of Mount Cassin; to the Abbey of St. Dennis, or to that of the Foulde? not that I know of. But it was found out that in the desarts of Ethan, of Oreb, &c. they formerly gave to the Levites forty-eight towns, and the tenth part of all that the earth produced. Very well, my friends, the great Decimators! go to Oreb and Ethan, inhabit the forty-eight towns in those barren desarts, take the tenth part of the pebbles the land produces there; and God be with you.

In an extent of christian countries containing twelve hundred thousand leagues, in all the North, in one half of Germany, in Holland, and in Switzerland, the clergy are paid in specie from the public treasury: the tribunals in those countries know not what it is to have law-suits brought before them, between the lords of manors and curates; between the great and little tythe-owners; between the pastor *plaintiff*, and his frightened flock *defendants*, in consequence of the third *lateran council*, which the flock know nothing about.

The Egyptian priests (say our churchmen) did not take tythes, but they had the third part of the lands as their property. O miracle! almost surpassing all belief!—they had one third of a country, and did not soon after get possession of the other two!

Do not believe, my dear reader, that the Jews, who were a stiff-necked stubborn race, never complained of the tythes.—Only take the trouble to read the Talmud of Babylon, or (if you do not understand the Chaldaic tongue) the translation made by Gilbert Guaminé, with notes, printed at the

expence of Fabricius. You will there find the adventure of a poor widow with the high priest Aaron, and how the misfortune of this poor woman caused a quarrel between Dathan, Korah, and Abiron on the one side, and Aaron on the other. It is thus related: (page 165. No. 297.)

“A poor widow had but one sheep, which she had a mind to shear. The high priest Aaron came and took away the wool—it belongs to me, said he, for it is written in the book of the law, “Thou shalt give the first fleece of wool unto God.” The widow in tears implored the protection of Korah. Korah goes in search of Aaron; but his intreaties have no effect. Aaron replies, that by the law, the wool belongs to him. Korah gives the woman some money, and retires full of indignation.

“Some time after, the sheep has a lamb. Aaron returns and seizes on the lamb. The widow goes crying again to Korah, who in vain attempts to soften Aaron. The high priest tells him it is written in the law, “The first male of thy flock shall belong to the Lord.” He eats the lamb, and Korah goes away enraged.

The widow in despair kills the sheep. Aaron comes again and takes the shoulders and entrails. Korah again complains. The high priest answers, it is written “Thou shalt give the shoulders and entrails to the priest.”

The poor woman having at length lost all patience, in the bitterness of her grief curses the sheep. Aaron then tells the widow, it is written, “Every thing that is accursed in Israel shall belong to thee,” and he carries away the remainder of the sheep.”

A circumstance not quite so dreadful but as singular, is, that in the law-suits between the clergy of Rheims and the citizens, this example taken from the Talmud was cited by the counsel for the citizens. Guamine assures us, that he was present when it happened. However, we may reply to him, that the high priests do not take away all from the people, for the clerks to the farmers-general (the tax-gatherers of France) take care to prevent that; they only share it between them, which is very honest.

I cannot conclude these remarks to my own satisfaction, and that of my readers, than by the following dialogue



between a country curate and his friend:

ARISTON.

Well! my dear Theophilus, you are going then to be a country curate?

THEOPHILUS.

Yes; they have given me a small parish, and I like it better than a larger. I have but a limited portion of understanding and activity. I certainly cannot direct seventy thousand souls, having but one of my own. A great flock terrifies me; to a little one I may do some good. I have studied jurisprudence enough to hinder, as far as I am able, my poor parishioners from ruining themselves by going to law. I am sufficiently skilled in agriculture to give them occasionally some good advice. —The lord of the manor and his lady are very honest people, and no bigots; they will assist me in doing all the good I can. I flatter myself that I shall live tolerably happy with them, and that they will have no reason to be dissatisfied with me.

ARISTON.

Are not you sorry you have not a wife? It would be a great comfort, and very agreeable, after having preached —chanted—confessed—baptized—exhorting the sick—buried the dead—and appeased quarrels—in short, after having consumed the whole day in serving your neighbour, to go home at night to a mild, honest, lovely woman, who would take care of your linen and of your person, who would amuse you in health, nurse you in sickness; and bear you pretty children, whose good education would be useful to the state. I pity you priests, who serve mankind, that you should be deprived of a consolation so essential to men.

THEOPHILUS.

The Greek church takes great pains to encourage curates to marry; the English, and all other Protestant churches act with the same wisdom. The Latin church is of a different opinion, and I must submit to it. Perhaps before I die, the spirit of true philosophy, which has made such a progress in the present age, may occasion some council to make a decree more favourable to humanity. But in the interim, I must conform to the laws; it is a very severe trial, I must own; but so many better men than myself have gone through it, that I ought not to repine.

ARISTON.

But you are learned and eloquent; how do you intend to preach before country people?

THEOPHILUS.

Just the same as I would before kings. Morality will be my theme, —controversy never. God preserve me from founding the depth of concomitant *grace*—of effectual *grace*, against which men resist—of sufficient *grace*, which never suffices—and from examining whether the angels who eat with *Abraham* and *Lot*, had real bodies, or whether they only seemed to eat. There are a thousand other mysteries which my audience would never understand, any more than myself. I will endeavour to make them good people, and to set them an example; but I will never make them Theologians, and I will endeavour to be as little so myself as possible.

ARISTON.

O the good curate! I will purchase a country-house in your parish; but pray tell me, how will you act with respect to confession?

THEOPHILUS.

Confession is an excellent thing; a bridle to crimes—invented in earliest antiquity. Men confessed in the celebration of all the ancient mysteries—we have imitated and sanctified this wise practice. It is very proper to engage hearts ulcerated by hatred, to be cured by reconciliation; and to make little thieves and sharpers restore what they have unlawfully taken from their neighbours. It has some inconveniences. —There are many indiscreet confessors, especially among the friars, who teach young girls more harm, than all the lads in the city can do them. No details in confession—it is not a judicial interrogatory—it is the confession of his faults, which one sinner makes to God, in the hands of another sinner, who in his turn must go and accuse himself.—This salutary confession is not ordained to gratify the curiosity of any man.

ARISTON.

And excommunications—will you make use of them?

THEOPHILUS.

No; there are rituals for excommunicating *witches*, *locusts*, and *comedians*. I will not prohibit locusts from entering the church, because they never go to church.



church. I will not excommunicate witches, because there are none; and as for comedians, as they are the king's servants, and authorised by the magistrate, I will not take this method to defame them. I will even confess to you, in confidence, that I have a taste for plays, when they do not wound good manners.—I am charmed with the *Misanthrope* (one of Moliere's comedies) and all tragedies that have a moral tendency. The lord of the manor where I am going, frequently has such pieces performed in his castle, by young persons of his acquaintance: these representations promote virtue by the attraction of pleasure: they form the taste; and learn people to speak and pronounce properly. I see nothing in them but what is very innocent and very useful. I intend to be present sometimes at these spectacles for my own improvement, but always in a grated box, that I may not give offence to the weak.

ARISTON.

The more you unfold your sentiments to me, the stronger is my desire to be your parishioner. There is one very important point remaining, which greatly embarrasses me.—What will you do to prevent the peasants getting drunk on holidays? it is their usual mode of celebrating festivals. You will see some of them laden with the poison of liquor, with heads bending down towards their knees, arms pendant to their sides, as if they were dead—neither seeing nor understanding any thing; reduced beneath the rank of brute beasts, and unable to walk alone, supported and guided home by their sorrowing wives; incapable of work the next day, and very often stupified for the rest of their lives: others you will see enraged, and become furious by liquor, exciting bloody quarrels, fighting, and sometimes terminating with murder, these horrid scenes, which disgrace human nature. It must be confessed the state loses almost as many subjects by holidays, as by battles in time of war. How will you lessen this execrable abuse in your parish?

THEOPHILUS.

My resolution is taken—I will not only permit them, but I will even press

them to cultivate their fields on holidays after divine service is over, and I will perform it early in the morning. It is the idleness of an holiday that carries them to the alehouse. Working days are not the days of debauchery and murder.—Moderate labour contributes to the health of the body and soul: besides, this labour is wanted by the state—Let us suppose five millions of men who gain ten pence *per diem*, one day with another; and this computation is very moderate: at present you render these five millions of men useless thirty days in the year. This therefore is thirty times five millions of ten pence lost to the community in manual labour. Now, certainly, God never ordained either this loss, or the drunkenness on occasions.

ARISTON.

Thus you will reconcile prayer and labour. God enjoins both; and you will thereby serve both God and your neighbour: but to conclude—in ecclesiastical disputes, what party will you take?

THEOPHILUS.

None—there is never any dispute about virtue, because it proceeds from God—we quarrel only about opinions that proceed from men.

ARISTON.

Oh the good curate!—the good curate!

\*†\* If any one has a mind to change the scene, and adapt this dissertation to England, he has only to alter abbots and monks, into bishops, prebends, deans, proctors, appropriators and impropriators, and thus proceeding through *mutatis mutandis*, he will find the cap fits our rich clergy to a hair. With respect to Country Curates, we can boast that we have them as poor, and as many good ones, as our neighbours the French: they seldom go to plays, indeed, leaving that to the great-beneficed priests, who instead of concealing themselves at theatres, to avoid giving scandal to babes of grace; generally stare you out of countenance in the middle of the pit or gallery; and upon every theatrical contest between the managers and the audience, or respecting a new performance, are the most noisy, furious partisans.



## FEMALE VIRTUE and GREATNESS displayed in Principle and Conduct.

(Continued from page 112.)

MRS. Trenchard was still grieved that her friend should manifest so much resentment, though she considered her conduct as the ebullitions of fervent friendship. She showed this better to Mr. Trenchard, who said, his brother made as poor a figure in his conversation, as he did in the first ever held with the same lady about his wife. If he could have exculpated himself he would, it was plain, therefore, he knew his own guilt, and rather chose to screen himself than to own and amend his fault. Adding, his whole conduct has been so unnatural, that I can hardly allow myself to think of my brother:—but I beg you to be quite easy; I am entirely so; I shall have no more to have matters made up. The dear lady, willing to think as favourably as possible, said, why, Sir, you did not tell Mrs. Harmel, at the time alluded to, all *your* heart, she charged you hardly for want of evidence, and why may not this be the case now? Miss Brice says, his wife, lamenting the unhappy breach, owned that her husband loved you, and seemed to give a hint that it was owing to Sir William's severe temper, that he could not evince—What he said to Mrs. Harmel imprints as much; and if so, how hard must it feel to him, and how much is he to be pitied!—His saying, “I fear my brother despises me!” shews, that he prizes your good opinion. There was more implied than expressed in all he said; and I wonder Mrs. Harmel could find in her heart to reproach him in the manner she did: but she was always open and honest-hearted. After this they were told of the generous things done for Mr. J. Trenchard, by his father, and his aunt Masham; that the former had settled 10,000*l.* on his wife; was building them an elegant seat at Clifton, which Mrs. Masham was to furnish as elegantly; no money or pains being spared by either; that they were all extremely fond of their new relation; Sir William and Adam Masham frequently visiting her; and that although she had but little fortune, (only 1000*l.*) no objection was made to the match! These things were

in themselves cutting, but Mrs. Trenchard strove against envious passions.—Indeed she had a mind above the low ambition of show and grandeur, and was quite pleased with her way of life; and this from superiour motives; such as a sense of the extreme insufficiency of pomp, riches, &c. to satisfy the intellectual taste; the littleness of worldly glory, when contrasted with a future state; the calm satisfaction attending a life chiefly devoted to the nobler purposes of mental improvements, and especially when those are raised and sublimed by religious exercises. The more abstracted she lived from the gay world, and its round of amusements, the more time was left for those improvements, and a series of good offices performed for others. So assiduous was she to train up her infant daughter in the principles of piety and morality, that in this particular she was looked upon as an example to all mothers. She was likewise so humane and affectionate to all her servants, that although she kept up a proper distance, yet they looked on her in the light of a parent. So generous and helpful, by advice, and by many offices of benevolence, to her neighbours, that these esteemed her as a common friend. So compassionate and charitable to the poor, that she was entitled to the distinguished character of their patroness. So affable, courteous, and hospitable to all strangers, who happened to visit their mansion, that she was by them called, one of the most generous and polite women in those parts. Added to these agreeable accomplishments, she was the crown of all her husband's joys. With such a woman he never wanted for society to amuse and enliven his leisure hours. With her he delighted to converse; and he never read a book, or penned his sentiments, except on some very abstruse points, but he chose to have her judgment on the subject. While he was reading, she was sitting by him, employing her fingers with her needle, but her thoughts on the author.

The character of both drew a respectable number of visitors round the country. It was no unusual thing to have half



half a dozen of the neighbouring gentry call and take a breakfast or dinner with them, without previous notice; and they were always sure of a kind reception. One day, near noon, in the summer succeeding the marriage of Mr. John Trenchard, a gentleman and lady stopt in a phaeton at the gate, and sent a servant who attended them into the yard, to enquire the road to Bath, and how near they were to a convenient inn. Mr. Trenchard, knowing they were got three miles out of the direct way, and it being very hot at that hour, went out and acquainted them himself, and added, that if they would step out and take a dinner with him, and rest themselves, they should be welcome. After a genteel apology, they accepted the civility, and alighting, ordered their servants and carriage to the inn. The gentleman and the lady were entire strangers both to Mr. Trenchard and his wife. The former appeared to be turned of fifty; to be a sensible well-bred man; the lady to be about eighteen, or nineteen. By the deference she seemed to pay him, they at first thought it was her father; but they asked no personal questions; nor did they enquire their names. The reason of which was, that they observed a degree of shyness in the lady, when any thing was said that tended to discover where she came from; though she was free enough to ask about the places she said she was going to. They were treated very politely, and appeared to be highly pleased. Mr. Trenchard and the gentleman walking out, the lady asked Mrs. Trenchard, whether her husband was a relation of Sir William Trenchard? She answered frankly, that he was his eldest son. How then came he to live in such a small village? Because his father did not allow him to live at the manor. That was strange, she said.—How came he to deny himself the pleasure of having such a son with him?—surely there must be something very culpable, either in the young gentleman or the father.—Had his son offended him? But perhaps she was too inquisitive—if so, she asked pardon. Mrs. Trenchard said, her story was too well known to wear the air of secrecy.—Mr. Trenchard had too large an acquaintance to admit of his retiring from his native place, and father's house, without notice.—That he had the misfor-

tune of falling under his father's displeasure above four years since—and that they had no prospect of the return of his favour. The distress lay in the circumstance itself, not in other people's knowing it! Surely, said the young lady, he must be an odd, unnatural father, unless he had very substantial reasons for his conduct:—Pray, madam, has Mr. Trenchard done any thing very criminal? He has, replied Mrs. Trenchard, taken a step, that Sir William judges very criminal; and however others may, and some do, think of it, yet, while Sir William judges thus, he has a right to inflict what he also judges an adequate punishment; a criminal must not choose the kind or the degree of his correction; few would receive the demerit of these crimes, if this was allowed. Very true, said the lady, because the law judges both of crime and punishment; but no party, however injured, may sit either as judge or jury in his own cause. Mrs. Trenchard smiled at the smartness of the young lady, and replied, conscience is a law to a man of true honour, and I hope Sir William is of that character. May I ask, said the lady, what reason the old gentleman assigns for this treatment?—Yes, madam, said Mrs. Trenchard, (with a sigh) Mr. Trenchard married contrary to his father's mind; he thought his family was disgraced by the heir marrying a girl of humble parentage, and no fortune; and one who had been a dependant of his lady's for some years. Was that all? said the unknown lady—covetous old fellow! why he has more already than he can spend; for he has a large estate, and but two children has he? No, madam, said Mrs. Trenchard, only two sons. But I do not think his resentment arises from covetousness; for I never thought him avaricious while I lived there; and I am sure he was kind and generous to me besides, had he been of that stamp he would not have consented to his younger son's match, who is lately married to a very deserving young lady though of slender fortune, as we have been told by those who know her.

The lady proceeded to ask how Mr. Trenchard's brother treated him? Mrs. Trenchard answered, that he had never taken any notice of them since they were married. No! did he never write



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them? No, was the answer.—A strange brother, is not he, Madam? What business has he with his father's affections? It was strange, she modestly said: Mr. Trenchard had taken it very unkind, for he was very fond of his brother; but she imputed it to reasons foreign to his heart. She would not allow herself to think a son of Lady Trenchard could be void of a kind heart. He was young when he went abroad, was of a volatile temper, had been engaged in courtship, marrying, and attending his new relations. Every thing at present appeared smiling to him, and fancy put a thousand pleasing forms on all his enjoyments, and she supposed he did not know how to wound his mind by painful sympathies. When he had lost the first high gusts of pleasure, and come to settle in sober life, he did not doubt he would reflect on his conduct, and all the brother would revive in his heart. Excellent candour! charming considerateness! Madam, said our stranger; when that period comes, how little must he appear to himself? How will he dare to look up to such a superior soul as your's? But tell me, can you ever look on him again? Can you receive him into your society? Can I, returned Mrs. Trenchard, yes, this instant, if I saw him approaching, I would fly to receive and welcome him. A son of Lady Trenchard's could not meet a cool reception from me.—The lady was evidently struck with wonder at this mark of the distinguishing meekness and gratitude of Mrs. Trenchard, and to suppress her emotions turned the subject, and asked to see her little daughter. Mrs. Trenchard rang, and a servant appearing, Miss Nancy was sent for; she was a fine child, had a gravity mixed with sweetness in her aspect, but her features resembled her papa more than her mama. The lady diverted herself with her, while Mrs. Trenchard withdrew to order dinner to be served up, as she saw Mr. Trenchard and the gentleman returning from their walk. They soon sat down to table, and found the entertainment answered the elegance, openness, and neatness of the lovely provider. After dinner, the gentleman asked Mr. Trenchard to let him have a sight of his library, upon their withdrawing to it, the young lady asked Mrs. Trenchard, whether if a recon-

ciliation took place, she would not chuse to return to live at the manor? She said it was impossible to tell what might appear to be duty on such an event, she hoped if she was ever so happy as to be taken notice of as a child, that she should act up to that relation, and especially that she should comply with whatever Mr. Trenchard found most comfortable to himself; for her own part, she never expected to live so much to her mind any where, as she did in this country retirement. Every thing was agreeable, they wanted for nothing, and enjoyed all the sweets of friendship. It would be more difficult to know their real friends, if a prosperous scene opened, than while in humbler life. All they wanted was Sir William's affection and the manifestation of it, and that of his sister, and his younger son. The lady asked what Mr. Trenchard thought of his brother. Sure was she in his place, she should resent his conduct highly, unless he could give very strong reasons to excuse himself. Here Mrs. Trenchard was obliged to own that her husband did resent it, and was determined never to seek after him, nor trouble his mind about an acquaintance, but I hope said she, if his brother shows any relentings, any return of love, he will pass over what has happened. Certainly, or I shall be very unhappy; nay, though Mr. Trenchard thinks meanly of him now, yet he is his brother, and as such, he must, he will, he does love him; I have done my utmost to promote this love, and I will use all my power to prevent its extinction. Tears stood in both their eyes.

The stranger was unable to go on with her queries, and Mr. Trenchard, and the gentleman entered the room. After sitting a few minutes Mr. Trenchard took his wife aside, and acquainted her, that the gentleman was Mr. Hollis of London, uncle to his brother's wife, and that the lady was Miss Stanhope, her sister.—Mrs. Trenchard was much surprised at this unexpected visit, which she thought was entirely accidental; but Mr. Trenchard told her, it was a designed thing, that the gentleman had owned his designs to him, and made him very noble proposals. On this Mrs. Trenchard recollected what had passed between her and the lady, and repeated it to her husband, who



who approving it, told her, she made a conquest wherever she went: that Mr. Hollis was full of her praises, by the little he had seen, and the more he had heard of her; and that he thought him one of the most sensible, generous men he ever saw in his life. On this they returned to their visitors in the parlour. Mr. Trenchard presenting his wife first to Mr. Hollis, and then to Miss Stanhope, whom he now addressed by their names. The young lady, though full of vivacity, appeared dashed on the discovery, and asked Mrs. Trenchard's pardon for obtruding herself on her in disguise, and for the many interesting queries she had put to her, and added, you may firmly rely that no ungenerous advantage will be taken of that noble sincerity and openness with which I was answered. I own, dear madam, I was before earnest for your sake, as I had heard, and believed you were injured, to have a family reconciliation; but now, that I have seen and conversed with you, my views are degenerated into selfishness, I am more earnest for my sister's sake, and for my own, that we may have the advantage of an intimate access to so much worth. Mrs. Trenchard politely replied, no disguise could make Miss Stanhope unwelcome. She was at liberty to make any use she pleased of what she had said; she intended no privacy; and she was persuaded Miss Stanhope's discretion was to be relied on. But she forbore to reply to the hint of a reconciliation, as she knew not what had passed between the gentlemen.

Mr. Hollis, then addressed her in manly terms.—That he never had allowed himself to meddle in cases of family differences, except on application from one, if not both parties; yet, that since he had had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Sir William Trenchard, and his youngest son, and especially since that son became his nephew, he found himself strongly inclined to labour a reconciliation.—He had seen such generosity, openness, and kindness in the old gentleman, that it grieved him to find it wanted uniformity.—He had had such evidence of Mr. Trenchard's worth from many unexceptionable judges, that he thought it very unhappy such characters and relations should be disunited. That accordingly he had talked with Madam

Masnam, with Mr. John Trenchard, and with Sir William separately; and with Madam Masnam and Sir William together, several times. That he had the pleasure to find the lady was heartily desirous of it, and had been very anxious to bring it about. That his nephew had always been restrained by a positive prohibition, from taking any proper notice of his brother and sister; but never was a heart warmer with brotherly affection than his; nor more desirous of a brother's favour. But, madam! (and he paused and looked down) I understand you, Sir, said she—you mean to say, your kind interposition has not met with the success you wished.—The success (added he) you are entitled to, was *merit* only to be crowned with reward! My niece Trenchard has, and still is, so very uneasy at the treatment you have met with, and the hardships she supposes you undergo, that we could find no way to pacify her tender heart, but by this visit. He referred her to Mr. Trenchard for the contents of his errand, and took his leave, with asking her to accompany Mr. Trenchard, when he made him the visit he had promised at London. Miss Stanhope join'd with earnestness to intreat the favour. Mrs. Trenchard excused herself, on account of the length of the journey; but assured them, a visit from them would be always agreeable; and sent her compliments to Mr. John Trenchard, his lady, and her mamma.

When they were gone, Mr. Trenchard recited what had passed between Mr. Hollis and himself—the assurance he had given him of Mrs. Masnam and his brother's sincerity in their wishes for a reconciliation, and of what Mr. Hollis had said of their labours to effect it, which, said Mr. Trenchard, it is easy for Mr. Hollis to credit, but for my own part, I cannot believe they ever cared much about it; if they had frequent opportunities to have shown a little of it, and not have brooded with my father neither. I rather am inclined to think all is owing to Mr. Hollis's generous heart, or in part to that of his niece, who he says is quite distressed about it! He next told her what proposals Mr. Hollis had made, which were, first, in Mr. John's name to offer him a thousand a year (Sir William having settled double



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on him from the time of his marriage) until he came into possession of the Trenchard estate; or until his father settled a handsomer provision on him: this, my dear, said he, I have absolutely rejected. Secondly, he offered by Mr. Hollis to lend me that sum on the estate. This also I rejected; for I will never involve an estate that I never owned; and besides, it is an injury to posterity. The estate was kept clear from father to son to this time, and it shall always be so, if it is in my power to preserve it.

Mr. Hollis then proposed for himself to lend a yearly sum to me, more or less, to answer present demands; to be paid as it best suited me, on my own terms. I thanked him, but declined accepting it. He said, neither my brother nor his wife could bear to be supported in affluence, and I, as they feared, straitened. I told him I knew not what it was to want, nor did Mrs. Trenchard, except when we saw objects of distress whom we could not relieve, if we were in better circumstances. We had sufficient to eat and to drink, to clothe ourselves, and to entertain our friends: and we had learnt one thing, we might perhaps never have acquired, had we been in other circumstances, and that the lesson was too valuable to exchange for trifles of state and show; namely, "Not to make wants." A very great attainment, said Mr. Hollis. My sister Stanhope and you are nearly allied, I find. But, said Mr. Hollis, cannot go away thus; you must come to one of these proposals, or devise an equivalent, before I return. You disappoint me, Sir, you mortify me, send me away an admirer of your spirit, and not in the least serviceable to you or your lady.—Consider of these proposals, or I will take my revenge, smiling, in a way you cannot elude. I was so afraid that he meant some present of great value, that I told him I would consider of it. But, my dear, I have no hesitation of mind. I will not borrow a farthing on the estate. I know that ever I shall possess it. If I die before my father, it will go to my brother: he shall never be the poorer for me. Or if I leave a son, it will be an injury to that son. No, we will do as we have done while we have health, if sickness should make our expenses more in one thing, we will cur-

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tail in others; I have always lived within my income, and I always will, and greatly within it if ever I possess the manor. I have no concern about these things, and I know you have not. We shall continue, I believe, to the end of the chapter, in our present situation; unless a more melancholy event takes place. All my concern is for Nancy, lest we cannot give her all the advantages of education I could wish—dear soul! Mrs. Trenchard said, as to that, she hoped he need not be concerned; she intended to have her brought up, so far as her talents would do it, pretty much as she was educated herself; then she would be able to provide for herself, when she grew up, if her circumstances required it; if not, she would know when others did her work properly. She would teach her all kinds of needle work; and he could furnish her mind with all those literary acquirements that were proper for her sex: he could give her an insight into the useful sciences; dancing, writing, and music was all she would need a master for; and she doubted not but they were able to allow her one.

She was solicitous to know what Sir William had said to Mr. Hollis about them. This, said Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Hollis but slightly touched upon, only in the general, that he seemed more determined than he could have thought; that he spoke so warm, that his son John durst not utter a word in favour of a reconciliation, before him; and that madam Masham was very much grieved, but said, if she opposed him, he would break with her too. But, said Mr. Hollis, I have not given it up yet; some places are best taken by siege, others by storm. He asked me if I was desirous of a reconciliation? I told him, with my father I was:—as to my aunt and brother, I never gave them cause of offence, and should rest easy with their pleasure. Mr. Hollis told me, I thought wrong of them; they never were offended; and asked me if he should tell them what I said? I replied, as he pleased; I was very indifferent about it; my opinion of them could do them no hurt; nor could their treatment of me, do me an injury now. There was a time when it was painful, but months and years of unkindness



kindness, had so habituated me to it, that I could now bear it. I wished them well, and, if I knew my own heart, would never treat them ill, if it was in my power; but the love and esteem of the heart must follow merit, as the shade does the substance; that neither the one nor the other was in my power; that they appeared to me to behave with great selfishness, in that they were so very careful not to manifest any affection for me, till now, by him; that rigid as Sir William was, he

would never be angry with them for continuing an affection for me, however he disapproved of one part of my conduct! Mr. Hollis said, madam, Masham must answer for herself—his nephew, he could answer, if there was any truth in any of them; and he knew he could not act otherwise; but Sir, said he, I will tell your brother and inform you further when I see you at my house.

(To be continued.)

## HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

**T**HE city of Dantzick takes its name from the German word *Dantzen*, which signifies to dance. The story of this etymology is, that certain peasants being accustomed to assemble upon the spot where Dantzick now stands, to celebrate festivals with rural sports, took a fancy to build a village upon it: for this purpose they applied to the bishop who was the owner of the domain, who granted them as much ground as they could encircle, holding each other by the hand in a ring, and dancing round it.

**ALEXANDER SEVERUS**, the Roman Emperor, was by nature liberal, and by principle an economist; affable in his manners, frugal in his diet, and simple in his dress. The majesty of the empire, said he, is to be supported by virtue, and not by the ostentation of riches. This prince would never suffer any office of trust or power to be sold, remarking, that he who bought by wholesale, must sell by retail. When some merchants made application to him for a piece of ground, which the Christians had set apart for building a church on, he replied, it was of much more consequence that God should be adored, in any manner, than that merchants should have any particular spot assigned them,

in preference to another, to carry on their commerce.

### ANECDOTE of SCANDERBERG King of Albania.

**A**MESA, nephew to Scanderberg and one of the Generals of his armies, in an expedition against the Turks, having taken a rich Turk prisoner, demanded a considerable sum for his ransom, which the captive instantly paid to him; but Amesa refused to set him at liberty, alledging, that he had not been paid by his relations from the effects he had in his own country, but with money he had about him which belonged, as well as his person, to the conqueror. The Turk replied, that the Mahometans never served the Christians in this manner: that there was no such exception in the agreement, and that a man of honour ought to keep his word, even with his enemies.

The affair was at length referred to the King, who gave the following judgement, which does equal honour to his wisdom and his love of justice: "Both parties are in the wrong; the prisoner because every thing he has about him, by the rules of war is his full prize; my nephew, because he appropriated to himself a ransom which belonged to me as his master and generalissimo; I therefore order him to give the money in my hands, and I will give it to the Turk for his ransom."



*Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 20th of November, 1777. Being the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain,*

(Continued from p. 171.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE public business of the nation was pursued in the House of Commons, on Thursday, April 2, by motion from Mr. Wilkes, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent his majesty from receiving any kind of public aid, by way of subscription, or otherways, unless through the medium of parliament. Mr. Wilkes in an elaborate speech supported his motion on the principles of the British constitution, which had limited the power of the sovereign, by obliging him to apply to parliament for aids to enable him to support his government, as well civil as military, in times of peace and in times of war; but he had not the satisfaction of raising a debate upon the subject; for the question was immediately called for and put; a division followed, and there were 71 votes against the motion to 49 for it.

Lord North then rose, and acquainted the house, that on the following day, he should move for certain *douceurs* to be granted to the subscribers to the new loan, as an encouragement to induce them to be punctual in making their allotted payments, at the stated times fixed by the act. He observed, that the terms on which they subscribed were proposed to them when there was no apprehension of a rupture with France, and they were sufficiently advantageous at that time; but the circumstances of the nation being changed, by a very sudden declaration on the part of France, which was likely to bring on a war, he thought it both equitable and political to allow the subscribers to the loan some additional advantages, proportioned to the unexpected turn of affairs.

Mr. George Grenville considered the present proposition as new, unprecedented, and extraordinary; he even wondered at the presumption of the minister, who could not possibly be ignorant of the great probability of a war, at the very time he was negotiating the loan; he therefore judged it unreasonable, as the subscribers knew the situation of public affairs, to give them any

other terms than those to which they had readily agreed. In order to take off the attention of the House from the proposition, he made a regular motion for all the letters and other papers that had passed between Lord Stormont, the Marquis de Noailles, and administration, relative to the American treaty; an opposition was made to it on the part of the ministry, and after a very immaterial debate it was rejected.

The following list of the committee balloted for the day before, in consequence of Col. Barre's motion to inspect into the expenditure of the monies granted for the public service in the years 1776, 1777, and for the present year, was read, and entered upon the journals:

Sir Edw. Aftley,	Sir Wm. Baggot,
Mr. Barrow,	Lord J. Cavendish,
Mr. Ellis,	Sir G. Elliot,
Mr. Hatton,	Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. C. Mellish,	Mr. Brereton,
Mr. D'Oyley,	Mr. Elwes,
Mr. Grosvenor,	Mr. Jenkinson,
Mr. Medley,	Mr. T. Montague,
Mr. Norton,	Mr. Oliver,
Lord Parker,	Mr. Stanley.
Sir Robert Sutton,	

Monday, April 6. A motion was made by Sir William Meredith, and seconded by Mr. Burke, to repeal all the American declaratory acts. These gentlemen and Sir George Yonge, asserted, that the independence of the Americans had risen from the bad policy of passing these acts, and the treaty of commerce they had been driven to with France, was attributed to the same causes.

Lord North alone undertook the refutation of all that had been advanced in favour of the motion, and though he allowed that it might be prudent hereafter to repeal these acts, which he should consider as a parliamentary declaration of the independence assumed by America, yet he judged it premature to take such a step before we knew the result of the negotiations of the commissioners, whose object was, to procure terms more honourable



nourable for Great Britain. His lordship therefore moved a previous question, that the further consideration of this matter should be deferred for two months, which was carried by a *great majority*, without any division.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Tuesday, April 8.*

HIS Grace the Duke of Richmond, agreeable to the notice he had given a few days before, rose to propose an address to his majesty, in consequence of the proceedings of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the nation. As we have already given the debates and resolutions of the said committee, it is needless to recite the duke's introductory speech, which was a recapitulation of the information derived from the same source. The substance of the address was as follows:

"Humbly stating to his majesty, that in the present very serious situation of public affairs, that House had thought it their duty, as hereditary council to his majesty, and guardians of his dignity and dominions, to make strict enquiry into the state of the nation and conduct of its government; and after proceeding day by day with most attentive prudence, they thought it their duty humbly to lay before his majesty the principal facts brought to light by their investigations. "That our army in America in the year 1774, consisted of above 6000 men; that in 1775, it consisted of 12,000; in 1776, of 42,000; and in 1777 of 36,000. That with this force, the most powerful that had ever been sent out of the kingdom, accompanied by a fine train of artillery, and supported by 82 ships of war, we had been able to make no greater conquests in the revolted provinces during so many years, than that of two open towns, Philadelphia and New York, with two or three small islands on the coasts. That during the last campaign we had lost above 11,800 of our best troops; that in the present internal state of this kingdom, it was impossible with prudence to send over a sufficient number of veteran troops to recruit that deficiency; and the new levies could not be trained to arms early enough for speedy and effective action. That the great advantage which we had of the Americans at the beginning of the

war, was the discipline of our veteran troops opposed to *their* inexperience in arms: now the case was reversed, and our raw forces must meet their soldiers of approved service. That it was highly imprudent to expect that success with a weaker army, which had not attended the efforts of one much stronger—was still more imprudent to expect that the same force which was unable to prevail against America, should be able to reduce that continent when powerfully supported by the house of Bourbon. That the force of this country was by no means in the respectable situation which it ought to be in, for the national dignity and safety; that the state of the navy in particular, was found to be very different from the accounts on the table, and far inferior to the public representation made of it by the first lord of the admiralty, as well as unequal to the prodigious sums granted by parliament for its support.

"That public credit was evidently at a very low ebb, as appeared by the discount on the present loan, in which the subscribers were considerable losers, though the interest upon it was greater, and the terms in general more advantageous than had been known in any former loan.

"That a debt of 39 millions must necessarily be incurred by the present civil war. Such alarming circumstances were lamentable indications of an approaching national bankruptcy. It was a situation which demanded the most calm consideration; it was not a moment to run hastily into measures to which our abilities were inadequate: at such a moment it was the duty of the House to watch over his majesty's ministers, and to offer their best advice to their gracious sovereign. They therefore implored his majesty to look back to that glorious period, when he came to the throne of these kingdoms, with all the flattering circumstances of royal happiness, and the prosperity of a loyal and affectionate people, through a flourishing and extended empire, the pride of the glory, and the terror of the world. They exhorted him to compare the present distracted and ruinous state of this empire, with that envied condition in which it had been delivered to him by his glorious predecessors of the House of Brunswick; and then form a judgment of those men who had deceived and betrayed his majesty, the parliament



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and the nation, into the unnatural war which had produced such direful effects: men who had lavishly squandered away the public money, neglected the kingdom's safety, abused the nation's confidence, alienated the affection and duty of the people, tarnished the lustre of his majesty's crown, and dismembered his empire. They humbly advised him to withdraw all his forces by sea and land from the revolted provinces, and adopt amicable means only, for recovering their friendship at least, if not their allegiance. They humbly intreated his majesty would dismiss his present ministers, who had so dangerously misled him and his parliament by false information and wicked advice; that he would put a stop to the ruinous system of policy which had been hitherto pursued, and seriously think upon some method of reforming the morals, correcting the dissipation, and promoting the industry of the people, as the only means of saving the state from the ruin which we are hastening with such rapid strides."

Lord Weymouth replied, that he should oppose the motion upon two principles, applying to the two objects of the prayer of the address proposed by the noble duke. First, the removal of his majesty's ministers; and next, the withdrawing the forces from America. Though a minister himself, he declared his motives were not personal, and for this he appealed to those who knew his disposition and sentiments on that point; that he thought it unjust to condemn ministers without a fair hearing; and, forward as they might be in their private capacities to meet the keenest enquiry, the delicate circumstances of the case, made it impossible for them, at the present crisis, to offer the proofs which could be adduced in their justification, without the danger of injuring the public cause; so intimate was the relation of one with the other. It was therefore by no means a deduction of the noble duke, "that to controvert assertions was to admit them;" and confident that many of the propositions in the address moved for, were not true facts, he could not consent to their being stated to the King with the authority of parliament.

With respect to the other part of the prayer, "to call home our forces," he considered it as very bad policy in the

moment when a foreign war was so strongly apprehended, to let our enemies know officially how and where, and for what purposes, we were to dispose of our forces; and though, by calling home the forces now in America, we did not actually announce where they were to be employed, yet it was letting them know where they were not to be employed, and even that was by no means prudent; for the policy of all nations and governments left such cares to the discretion of the executive power, to whose province it was committed by reason, as well as by the constitution of this country.

The *Earl of Chatham* followed Lord Weymouth. [He appeared to be extremely feeble, and spoke with that difficulty of utterance which is the characteristic of severe indisposition] His lordship began with declaring that his ill health had for some time obliged him to absent himself from the performance of his parliamentary duty; he rejoiced, however, that he was yet alive to give his vote against so impolitic, so inglorious a measure as the acknowledgement of the independency of America; and declared he would much rather be in his grave than see the lustre of the British throne tarnished, the dignity of the empire disgraced, the glory of the nation sunk to such a degree as it must be, when the dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great-Britain was given up. The Earl next adverted to the conduct of the court of France, and observed, that at a crisis like the present he would openly speak his sentiments, although they might turn out to be dangerous. As a reason for throwing off reserve, he said he did not approve of halting between two opinions, when there was no middle path; that it was necessary absolutely to declare either for peace or war, and when the former could not be preserved with honour, the latter ought to be declared without hesitation. Having made this remark, he asked, where was the antient spirit of the nation, that a foreign power was suffered to bargain for that commerce which was her natural right, and enter into a treaty with her own subjects, without instantly resenting it? Could it be possible that we were the same people who but sixteen years ago were the envy and admiration of all the world? How were we altered!

and



and what had made the alteration? He feared there was something in the dark, something lurking near the throne, which gave motion to administration—something unseen, which caused such pusillanimous, such timid, such dastardly councils. What! were we to sit down in an ignominious tameness? to say, “take from us what you will, but in God’s name let us be at peace?” Were we blinded by despair? Could we forget that we were Englishmen? Could we forget that the nation had stood the Danish irruptions? had stood the irruptions of other nations! had stood the inroads of the Scotch! had stood the Norman conquests! had stood the threatened invasion by the famous Spanish armada, and the various Efforts of the Bourbon compacts! Why then should we now give up all, without endeavouring to prevent our losses, without a blow, without an attempt to resent the insults offered us? If France and Spain were for war, why not try an issue with them? If we fell afterwards, we should fall decently, and like men.

Having spoken with some enthusiasm upon these points, his lordship said he waged war against no set of men, neither did he wish for any of their employments: He then reverted to the subject of American independency; and after recalling the attention of their lordships to the extent and revenue of the estate of the crown of England, when the present King came into the possession of it, asked what right the Houses of Parliament had to deprive the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and the other rising hopes of the noble royal family, of the inheritance of the thirteen American provinces? Sooner than consent to take away from any of the heirs of the Princess Sophia’s body, what they had a legal and natural right to expect to possess, he declared he would see the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and the rest of the young princes, brought down to the committee, and hear them consent to lose their inheritance. The earl declared he was exceedingly ill; but as long as he could crawl down to that House, and had strength to raise himself on his crutches, or to lift his hand, he would vote against the giving up the dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great Britain; and if no

other lord was of opinion with him, he would singly protest against the measure.

With regard to our power to carry on the war, or commence a new one with France, there were, he said, means, though he knew not what; and however, he was called upon to give his advice, he would give it honestly; and though, from his exceeding ill state of health, he feared he had not abilities enough to ensure to the execution of his measures the wished for success, he would make some amends by his sincerity.

*The Duke of Richmond* rose and spoke in reply; in answer to Lord Weymouth’s remarks, his grace acknowledged that the resolutions which had been offered during the sitting of the committee, had not been admitted, though they had not been controverted, but appealed to their lordships, whether any one objection had been offered as to their foundation in fact, and whether every one of their lordships were not perfectly convinced of the truth of them. As to what the noble viscount had said relative to the dismissal of the ministers, he begged him to recollect, that the king’s servants were in fact the servants of the people, and that the king himself was an officer of the people: that therefore parliament were warranted in their complaining of ministers, if they failed in the discharge of their duty. That from what had come out in the course of the enquiry, it was evident this country was reduced to a very perilous situation in consequence of the weak and erroneous conduct of administration; that it was highly necessary to let the king know who were the cause of our present calamities. He said he had purposely avoided touching upon the Canada expedition, or enquiring whether it was ascribable to the ill conduct of the officer entrusted with the execution of it, or of the minister at home who planned it, because he was determined to proceed only upon facts which could be ascertained; that the address signified nothing but facts, facts proved beyond a contradiction.

In answer to what the noble earl who spoke last had said, his grace declared if that earl was called upon to conduct a war, he certainly would support measures as far as he was able; but he begged the noble earl to remember that though spirit could do a great deal it could do little alone. He did not



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doubt but the name of the Earl of Chatham (he begged his lordship's pardon for mentioning it before him) would rouse the spirit of the nation; that name, great and mighty as it deservedly was, could not gain victory without an army, without a navy, and without money. If a large fleet of French ships met a few of ours, did the noble earl think, that merely telling them the Earl of Chatham had the conduct of affairs, would prevent our being beat. If the fleet passed our ships, and the men on board the fleet effected an invasion, did the noble earl imagine that merely telling those who landed that Lord Chatham was the minister, and that he had roused the spirit of the nation, would induce them to re-bark, and quit the pursuit of their purpose? He desired the noble earl to reflect, that when he was formerly called to the head of administration, the finances of the kingdom were in excellent order, having been put into the best state that was possible by that able financier Mr. Pelham. We had a fine army, a fine navy. When the noble earl was last the director of the military operations of this country, we fought France for some years, and Spain did not join in the war till France was debilitated, and rendered almost incapable of pursuing it any longer. It was true, the noble earl had carried the glory of the nation to a higher pitch than had ever been known; but if he came in now, he came in under different circumstances. If the noble earl told him who were to support his measures, how the war was to be carried on, and whence the supplies were to be obtained, he should have readily given up his own opinion, and adopted that of his lordship; but till those essential points were established, he must beg leave to retain his own sentiments.

With regard to the American independence, if the Americans could be persuaded to give up the idea, he would be one of the first to vote for retaining them dependent on the sovereignty of Great-Britain; but as he was convinced they would not, he was anxious to keep them as allies, and he was therefore anxious, because he saw that if they were not on terms of friendship with us, they would be so with France,

and if we went to war with her on account of her late treaty, they must in honour assist her against us. His grace reverted to his prior state of facts, and mentioned that our army in America was now 11,000 men short of its amount last year, that it would be dangerous to recruit it by drafts from the old regiments at home, and impolitic and useless to recruit it with the new levies; that the finances were in a very alarming state, the money for the service of the present year having been raised at a greater disadvantage to the public than it was in the year 1761, at a time when the war had continued for some years. In reply to what Lord Chatham had said, relative to the disinheriting the Prince of Wales, &c. of their American patrimony; he said he would join issue with the noble earl, as to the wickedness of those who were the cause of such a measure, and in supporting the prince and his brethren in a proper examination into the conduct of that blundering administration who had been guilty of such scandalous misconduct.

When his grace came near the end of his reply, Lord Chatham's great soul seemed agitated with some big thought, and when the duke sat down, his lordship attempted to rise, but his feelings proved too strong for his debilitated constitution, and suddenly pressing his hand on his stomach, he fell into a convulsive fit. The house was thrown into the greatest alarm by this melancholy circumstance. The strangers below the bar, who were unusually numerous, were ordered instantly to withdraw, the windows were all opened, the house adjourned, and his lordship was removed into the prince's chamber, where his physician, Dr. Addington soon attended, and a favourable change ensued.

*Wednesday, April 8.* The debate which had been interrupted by the sudden illness of the Earl of Chatham, was resumed by the *Earl of Shelburne*, who bestowed many polite and just encomiums on Lord Chatham; admiring, in particular, that amazing fortitude which had enabled him, for the sake of his country, to struggle against bodily infirmities, in order to deliver his opinion in parliament at so critical a juncture. He then, as we apprehend, supplied the place of the disabled patriot, for



for he delivered what he supposed that great statesman intended to have said when he was taken ill.

His lordship's meaning, said the Earl of Shelburne, "when he wished for war, though he did not know the means by which it was to be conducted," was rather to be inferred from concomitant circumstances, than deduced from the literal expression. He intended to intimate, that there certainly were means in the internal resources of this kingdom, to assist us in any military measure, but what they were, that is, how those resources were to be disposed, he could not then foresee, and for this plain reason, that the application must be influenced in some degree, by the casual contingencies of the times. His lordship then pointed out wherein he differed from the Duke of Richmond. He said, his grace had divided the arguments, by which he supported the principle of American independence into two distinct heads. First, he had urged, "that the conquest of America, was a mad, a desperate, a foolish undertaking," because we wanted men and money. But how did it appear that we laboured under either of these deficiencies? Our difficulties were indeed great enough for the basis of flowery declamation, and pathetic description; but the actual feeling of these terrible misfortunes had not yet touched us. We wanted men; he was talking to men, at least he would think them so, till they signed the grant of American independence. Wherever he went, he saw men in abundance; no violent effort had been made, and yet we gave ourselves up to a premature despondency; which was, as Lord Chatham expressed it, *the worst of all*. But money was also wanting: what argument had appeared in defence of this notion? The stocks were low, that might be the case, and yet it was not at all a legitimate inference, that money was scarce. The situation of the stocks was a complex consideration, including in it, not only the possession of money, but a confidence in ministers. Persons therefore, who had it, wanting that reliance, would keep it from the funds, and consequently render the conclusion fallacious, that the quantity of the specie was to be estimated from the state of the stocks. It was his opinion, therefore, that neither

of these circumstances operated against the prosecution of the war. The second argument that had been produced was that it was impolitic, even if it was practicable, to subdue America, because that the friendship constituted on such a foundation would be weak and temporary. He was of opinion that there would be no friendship built on any other basis, but that of acknowledged dependence. Their notions, their feelings, their pride would change with the exaltation of their fortune; being independent they would show themselves so. They would be eager for the promotion of their national consequence, and would trade here or there or wherever this darling object might be procured. We could therefore have no permanent hopes even from this dignity, and should we submit to positive dishonour, where there was only the chance of positive advantage? There was a principle which no circumstance would induce him to favour. It was moreover unjust to acquiesce in American independence. He knew from indisputable authority, that there were great numbers there, who were actuated with the warmest feelings of loyalty and who wished for no treaty with England, but on the foundation of independence. The majority of the executive power did not always imply the majority of the people, it did not in America; for he could affirm, of his own private information, that many remained unshaken in their attachment to this country. Would it be fair? would it be honourable, to desert those friends who had reposed a degree of confidence in us, that endangered their lives and properties? would it be grateful to the descendants of the great Patriots who had contributed so much to establishing the glory and figure which America now held, to leave them neglected prey to the barbarity of savants, who from the novelty of their grandeur would be cruel in execution. Would it be kind as countrymen to resign the great possessions of the Lakes of Weymouth and Baltimore to hostile depredations. All these circumstances, that as being strong and powerful incitements to war, should be peculiar additions to the disgraceful pusillanimous peace. His lordship illustrated these observations as he went on, with the apt introduction of



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cal facts; and was more than usually  
anical in his observations on the  
astard spirit we now seemed to possess.  
e made several digressions, and was  
olix, though explicit, in the descrip-  
on of his sentiments, the material ab-  
ract of which is here given.

*The Duke of Richmond* replied. He  
id his lordship had affirmed there was  
o want of men. In state calcula-  
ons want or plenty was always a  
mparative deduction. If the num-  
ers of your enemy were far greater  
an your own, you might be said to  
ant, though compared only with  
ourselves at different periods, the  
umber might be great. France pos-  
sessed 24,000,000 of men; Spain 6 or  
; and America 300,000. Against these,  
ere to be opposed 8,000,000. This  
sparity certainly constituted an ama-  
g want. He said, he wished as much  
any man for a connection with  
merica on the most honourable terms,  
at then it was always imprudent not  
adopt the best alternative; and there-  
re, if we could not conquer, let us  
ake the best friendship we could.

*Lord Shelburne*, in explanation, ob-  
erved, that notwithstanding the ama-  
g disparity of numbers that had been  
uggested, yet, wonderful as it was,  
eir poor 8,000,000 had often coped  
th this tremendous multitude his  
ace had enumerated. He was parti-  
larly warm and energetic in this re-  
cation, and corroborated the argu-  
ents he had previously suggested, with  
cular force and fire; but the subject  
which the house was adjourned, was  
arcely at all adverted to, so that  
hout further discussion, the question  
as put; when there appeared against  
e address 50; for it 33.

The following protest was entered  
on the journals of the House against  
e negative put on the motion for an  
mble address to his majesty, made  
the Duke of Richmond, relative to  
e state of the nation:

"Dissentient.

"Because we think the rejection of  
e proposed address at this time, may  
ear to indicate in this house, a desire  
continuing that plan of ignorance,  
ncealment, deceit, and delusion, by  
hich the sovereign and his people have  
eady been brought into so many and  
grievous calamities. We hold it ab-  
solutely necessary that both sovereign  
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and people should be undeceived, and  
that they should distinctly and authen-  
tically be made acquainted with the  
state of their affairs, which is faithfully  
represented in this proposed address, at  
a time when our existence as a nation  
may depend upon our having a just  
idea of our real situation, and upon our  
wisdom in making a proper use of it.

Richmond,	Portland,
Abergavenny,	Effingham,
Thanet,	Radnor,
Abingdon,	Rockingham,
Harcourt,	Stamford,
De Ferrars,	Manchester,
Fitzwilliam,	Ponsonby,
J. St. Asaph,	Craven,
Devonshire,	Spencer,
Bolton,	Hereford."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Tuesday, April 7.*

IN a committee of the whole House,  
pursuant to order, the acts of par-  
liament relative to the trade of Ireland  
came under consideration.

*Lord Nugent* explained the motives  
which had induced him to undertake  
this business, nearly in the following  
words: He observed, that the Irish, by  
a long series of unshaken loyalty, had  
merited every encouragement a wise and  
grateful government could bestow. Op-  
pressive laws had hitherto been their  
only reward: He did not, however,  
mean to complain; if he did, his gene-  
rous countrymen would disavow his  
complaints: They now see Great-Bri-  
tain in distress; that silences their re-  
sentments; and, forgetful of their  
wrongs, they now unsolicited, make a  
tender of their lives and fortunes for  
our service. If our narrow policy had  
not kept them low, they would send  
over something more substantial than  
addresses; we should see their armies  
arrive here for our defence. Would  
the parliament of Great-Britain suffer  
every sentiment of gratitude and justice  
to be inactive in their breasts? Would  
they become deaf to the voice of policy?  
He trusted, he was sure, they would  
not; and he had not a doubt but the  
House would give ample proof that they  
were not void of discernment to see,  
nor of inclination to reward merit.  
He had taken a view of all the laws  
which bear hard on Ireland; and trust-  
ing to the justice and humanity of the  
House



House, he had drawn up a few resolutions which he hoped the committee would adopt. Some opposition would, he feared, arise from a quarter from which he could never have expected it; he meant from the West-India planters; He could not conceive why they should oppose a relaxation of the trade laws respecting Ireland: He knew several gentlemen who had plantations in the Islands; they told him they could alledge nothing against the expediency of the measure he was now about to propose: He discovered, indeed, that the planters were much in the power of the merchants here; that the two and a half commission on the sugars exported from this kingdom to Ireland, was too lucrative to be given up: He did not doubt but the House would disregard any opposition from such selfish views: He would not however have any thing in his motions which could possibly be opposed; he would make them in such a manner as he hoped would gain them the unanimous approbation of the committee; a circumstance which would make the proposed indulgence to the Irish the more agreeable, and challenge all their gratitude.

His lordship then moved, that the Irish might be permitted to export on board of British vessels, navigated according to law, to the coast of Africa, and our settlements abroad, all sorts of Irish manufactures, wool and woollen cloths only excepted.

*Mr. Pelham* professed himself a well-wisher to Ireland; and said, that no man had a greater respect for that kingdom than he had; he was not, however, without his doubts that the present measure would be highly detrimental to the manufactures of this country; the taxes in Ireland being low, and labour cheap, the Irish would be able to undersell us, and thereby ruin several of our trading towns.

*Lord Beauchamp* begged leave to set the honourable gentleman right. The taxes in Ireland were many and high, and proportionable to the means of paying them, considerably greater than in England. Some gentlemen who had travelled into Ireland, had, from the opulence of its metropolis, and the unbounded hospitality of the people of fashion, formed very unjust ideas of the real state of the kingdom; it was reduced by oppressive laws to a

wretched situation: Their loyalty however was superior to every selfish consideration; they saw nothing but our danger; and though our acts had banished into foreign countries, numbers of their brethren; and left them in a miserable state, still they were willing to strain every nerve to serve us in the moment of distress: A braver, more generous, and more loyal people, was not to be found; he flattered himself, therefore, that they would be treated by the House according to their high deserts.

*Sir Thomas Egerton* was of opinion, that this kingdom would suffer by an indulgence in this point; the manufactures of Lancashire, in particular, would be ruined; and that country alone would, as he was informed, lose one hundred thousand pounds per annum, in the article of linen checks only, if the measure now proposed should pass into a law.

*Mr. T. Townsend* expressed his warmest approbation of the motion proposed by the noble earl. He was happy to see the mist of prejudice which had so many years prevented this country from seeing its true advantages, begin to disperse. He should be happy to give the measure a broader bottom: Though a steadfast protestant as any gentleman in the House, he declared, he should be glad to see some means adopted to grant such indulgencies to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, as might attach that great body of men to the present government: Their affections had been alienated; he wished to recall them by indulgent behaviour. He hated the Romish religion for its persecuting spirit; but he would not on that account wish to be a persecutor.

*Lord North* adverting to what *Mr. Townsend* had said, declared he would with all his soul concur in any measure that should tend to answer so desirable an end; but it was not their province it was the province of the parliament of Ireland: The laws which were so severe against the Roman Catholics had originated there; and redress of domestic grievances should of right originate likewise from them; and he was of opinion, that the Irish parliament would see where the grievance lay, and redress it: for there was not any where a people of more liberal sentiments than the Irish.



HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 9.

The penal laws of Ireland were the consequence of apprehension, which, however groundless, always adopts the most cruel and severe policy. The Irish complained, and complained with justice. Leaving to the candour of their own parliament to grant such indulgencies to the Roman Catholics as their loyalty deserves; he requested the House would agree to that which was in their power, and their province: To relax the trade laws would benefit the Irish, and ultimately enrich ourselves; embarked in the same cause with us, they could not be called our rivals in trade; but their rivals, our rivals. The exception of woollen cloths he would say nothing to; it might not perhaps be just; but it was a point given up by the Irish, and confirmed by an antient compact; if it should be found in the course of the proceedings on this business, that any other exceptions were necessary, the House no doubt would make them. Upon the whole, the motion should meet his hearty concurrence.

On the question being put, it was carried, *nem. con.*

Lord Nugent then made these motions: That the Irish might be permitted to import all sorts of ware and merchandise from the coast of Africa and plantations abroad, indigo, tobacco, and sugar only excepted. The word sugar was inserted merely to prevent an opposition from the West-India merchants; but on the motion of Lord Newhaven it was left out, and then passed *nem. con.* That glass manufactured in Ireland might be exported by the Irish, except into Great Britain; and that Irish cotton-yarn might be imported duty free into Great-Britain.

These also passed unanimously.

Mr. Burke moved, that Irish sail-cloth may be imported into this kingdom duty-free; which likewise passed *nem. con.* The committee adjourned; and the Speaker took the chair again, when Lord North presented a message from his majesty, for settling on the five eldest princes next the Prince of Wales, 10,000*l.* per annum; on the three eldest girls, 30,000*l.* On Prince William Frederick, 3000*l.* on the Princesses Maria, 4000*l.* And he moved for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, which was agreed to unanimously.

UPON reading the house tax bill, a second time, and moving for committing it, the Earl of Effingham objected to the passing this bill, till it had undergone a minute and careful examination, because it might otherwise afford an example of a very erroneous opinion which prevailed, that the jurisdiction of the House of Lords did not extend to bills of this nature.—He objected also against so great a trust being reposed in the commissioners, and that no other superior appeal should be permitted.

The Earl of Radnor spoke on the same side, and ridiculed the idea of placing an implicit confidence, for the execution of a matter of so much consequence, in the hands of men that were generally the most ignorant of the county to which they belonged.—A man who had never seen above one good house in his life, and therefore could form no just, because no comparative estimate of its value, should be deputed to establish the rate at which it was to be assessed—this was highly absurd, and led to the exercise of great injustice. The value of houses, and therefore their rents, which ought to regulate their assessments, depended upon the various circumstances of situation, convenience, and fancy, none of which the assessor could understand; so he must be influenced only by conjecture in the opinion he formed. This therefore, was his great and material objection, that a law had been enacted, the execution of which, at least the equal and adequate execution of which, was to depend merely upon unsupported conjecture, and ignorant opinions.

The Lord Chancellor replied, That no single objection had been urged against the principle of the bill, and that was the most material circumstance which required deliberation on its first passing. The inconveniences that attended the execution, were often contingent, and were not usually offered as arguments against the bill at its original creating. Time showed these inconveniences, and they were afterwards removed by subsequent amendments. There never was a juster, or more equal bill than the present. The land-tax was certainly partial



partial, because it only included part of the people, exempting also those that were often most able to bear a share in their country's necessities. Merchants, physicians, and the inhabitants of great towns in general, were excluded by that bill from participating in the contribution for the wants of the nation; but this bill in question embraced all these, except the only part to whom an exemption ought most naturally to be extended—the poor. As to the particular defect that would attend the execution of this bill, he did not consider it in such a light as had been represented—it would not, in his opinion, depend for its just exercise on conjecture; for the commissioners, assessors, and other persons deputed, would certainly be properly directed in their assessment, by the other rates to which the buildings were subject, as the poor's rate, &c. Upon the whole, therefore, he could not help considering this bill as the most reasonable and judicious that had ever been imposed.—The question being now put, there appeared,

For the commitment	36
Against it	15

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 9.

AGREED to the report of the resolutions of the committee on ways and means, and the supply:—

That 32,000*l.* be granted for the civil establishment of St. John's in North America.

2866*l.* for Georgia.

47,010*l.* for Nova-Scotia.

4950*l.* for East Florida.

4900*l.* for West Florida.

5550*l.* for Senegambia.

3172*l.* for general surveys in North America.

1,000,000 to pay off the navy debt.

43,621*l.* to make good the like sum to the sinking fund.

That 1,500,000*l.* be raised by loans and exchequer bills.

Read, the Royal Family Annuity bill the first time, and upon a motion from Lord North to have it read a second time immediately, Lord Irnham objected, on the principle that the marriages of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland ought to be properly acknowledged first, and authenticated in parliament, with a view to legitimate their children, and to obtain a provision for them as branches of the royal family. Mr. Rigby asserted that no doubt could remain in the breast of any man concerning the legality of both the marriages; and urged the reading the bill the second time, as a compliment by established precedent paid to all bills respecting the royal family, which were always passed with the utmost expedition. Lord North urged the same arguments.

Mr. Wilkes, on the contrary, moved an address to his majesty to lay before parlia-

ment, the circumstances relating to the marriages of the royal dukes, as reported by the privy counsellors sent to examine into the proofs of those marriages.

Lord Irnham seconded the motion, and in answer to Mr. Rigby, he observed, that reports had prevailed of sufficient proofs having been produced to the satisfaction of the privy counsellors who had examined into the legality of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester; he therefore wished to have both marriages publicly investigated, and made proved to the satisfaction of parliament and the whole nation.

Mr. Thomas Townsend recommended withdrawing the motion, lest it should widen the breach, and prevent a reconciliation between the king and his brothers.

Mr. Walpole expressed his astonishment that any man could doubt the legitimacy of the Duke of Gloucester's children, or call in question the validity of the marriage; he therefore hoped Mr. Wilkes would withdraw his motion.

Sir James Lowther observed, that in the preceding session he had moved an increase of income for the two royal dukes, on account of their marriages, and he was now glad to hear them so fully acknowledged by ministry, but still he thought that a public act making a proper provision for the two duchesses, would be the best public acknowledgement of the marriages; and he added, that something ought to have been done for both the dukes, however, this was not in his opinion, the proper time, and if the honourable member would withdraw his motion, at another season, if ministry would not move some provision for them, he would.

Mr. Wilkes then withdrew his motion, remarking at the same time, that Britons were too liberal and magnanimous to suffer the younger branches of the royal family to live in penury, much less in dependence upon the mandate of a minister.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 10.

IN a committee upon the House Tax bill a short debate arose, on an amendment proposed by the Earl of Effingham, respecting the short time allowed for making appeal from the assessments; instead of three days his lordship moved to insert fourteen days. The lord chancellor over-ruled this objection, because the decision of the commissioners of the land tax was not final, an appeal was brought before the judges, and therefore injury could arise from the short notice; the question being put, it was carried against the amendment.

Lord Effingham next objected against a clause, obliging all persons making appeal to do it upon oath; he considered this as an invasion of the privilege of peers, and moved that the words, "upon oath," be left out.



78. The Lord Chancellor in reply, said, that this was no violation of the privilege of the peerage, there were many cases in which the peers were obliged to be upon oath; but this was not one of them, for the business would necessarily be done by other persons, their stewards or agents; he therefore opposed the amendment, and the question being put, it was rejected; and the bill passed without amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 10.

IN the committee of enquiry into the state of the nation, Mr. Powis moved the following resolution. "That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to procure peace, so present so necessary, the powers of the commissioners to be sent out to America might be enlarged; and that they should be authorized to declare the Americans absolute-ly and for ever free."

Mr. Fox seconded this motion; and the arguments for it were, the exhausted state of the finances; the great expence of supporting the American war, and the apprehension of a French war.

Mr. Pultney, Governor Johnstone (one of the commissioners) Lord Mulgrave Lord North, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, opposed it. It was contended by these gentlemen, that the idea of authenticating the independence of America by any act of the British parliament or of government, was disgraceful to Great Britain: that she was by means reduced to such a state of abject submission as to make it necessary to sue for peace on this humiliating condition. Every reasonable proposition had been, and was now again to be offered by the commission-ers; and if these were rejected, the spirit of the British nation would be roused and exerted by some great effort, to humble all her enemies, and once more to give laws to the most powerful state of Europe.

Mr. Burke made an elaborate speech upon the occasion, chiefly consisting of pointed accusations against the ministry; first for involving their country in this ruinous war; secondly, for the mismanagement of it; and, thirdly, for obstinately persisting in it, against the weight of repeated losses, and accumulated expences. The motion however was rejected without any division.

Monday, April 13. A most important motion was made this day by Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, which spread a general alarm amongst the friends and dependents on the ministry within the House, being quite unexpected, and wearing the appearance of so much candour, disinterestedness, and probity, that it was difficult to oppose it, without imputation of venality. The motion was, "for leave to bring in a bill to prevent members of the House of Commons, in-terested, from being concerned in any govern-

ment contract whatever." The motion was seconded by Sir Joseph Mawbey.

Mr. Alderman Harley, being a contractor, rose in justification of his commercial conduct; though he had voted regularly with the present ministry, he begged it might not be understood, that such parliamentary conduct arose from any undue influence; his line of politics had been evident for many years past; he had taken an active part in support of government against the present faction in its earliest stages, and he should continue so to do; he might by some be termed an obstinate man, but he flattered himself he should be exempt from the odious appellation of a corrupt one; for though he had a commercial connection with the present ministers, he assured the House no inducement, however lucrative, should tempt him to any such engagements with opposition, should they take the reins of government to-morrow.

Mr. Anthony Bacon likewise got up in defence of his character as a merchant, which had been treated rather ludicrously by the gentlemen on the other side of the House, who termed him a contracting coal merchant and cobbler; in answer to which, he very justly observed, that there was nothing either criminal or disgraceful in his serving government with coals or shoes, till it was proved to the House that he had made an unjust contract with government for those articles, which he challenged any man, or set of men, to do.

Lord George Gordon accused the premier of being concerned in the most dirty and villainous contracts.

Lord North replied with his usual calmness; said it was a language he had not been accustomed to, obnoxious as he was to opposition; that the terms weak, obstinate, and foolish, his ears had long been familiar with; but the epithet villainous, was rather more than he had ever heard delivered in that House (where he had sat ever since he had been of age) and which he was conscious he had not merited by any act of his life.

Lord Irnham rose to express his abhorrence of the language that had been used by the young member; language so unmerited, that nothing could palliate but an immediate retraction; he therefore said, he should not sit down at ease, unless some interference of the House was made to do the injured lord public justice, instead of letting him have recourse to private satisfaction.

Lord George Gordon arose a second time, and, so far from being inclined to retract his sentiments, said, that when the matter he complained of came before the House, he doubted not but his assertion would be fully justified. Here Mr. Burke, Lord Cavendish, and several other gentlemen of the minority,



nority, endeavoured to persuade him into a belief of his error, but in vain.

Lord North rose again, and begged the House to interfere no farther in the matter; said he conceived the affair was no longer of a public nature, but a personal one, and therefore wished the question to be put.

The Speaker now got up, and informed Lord George Gordon that the term of reproach he had applied, was so far unparliamentary, that he should be under the necessity of calling him to order, if he did not retract it, which he did, and the question being put, there appeared for Sir Phillip Jennings Clarke's motion,

Against it, - 50

Majority, - 21

Tuesday, April 14. Sir George Saville, moved a repeal of the Canada bill, on this ground, that there were some defects in the bill, not understood in England, which rendered it obnoxious to the inhabitants of that province, from whom he had received letters, praying for his intercession to procure at least a suspension of it, and he expressed his opinion that no durable friendship would be established between Great Britain and Canada till that impolitic act was repealed.

Mr. Joliffe opposed the motion, as the making and unmaking laws almost in the same breath was derogatory to the dignity of parliament.

Mr. T. Townshend thought this a weak argument, as no dignity could be lost by acknowledging an error. Little more passed upon the occasion, and the motion upon the question being put was rejected.

Wednesday, April 15. In the committee of supply, a smart debate took place, on the subject of the pensions granted to those persons who being in the service of government had suffered in America, and had been driven from their employments by the rebellion, and Col. Barre moved that a list of the pensioners names should be laid before the committee. In support of this motion it was urged, that if it was proper for ministry to make a provision for those whose property was destroyed in America for their attachment to government; it was equally improper for parliament to give away the public money without knowing to whom and for what services or losses it was bestowed. The sums granted annually had risen from 30000l. to 56000l. per annum, it was therefore necessary to enquire how it was disposed of.

Lord North, Lord Westcote, and Lord Frederick Campbell strongly opposed the motion, because the making known the names, of the individuals who received assistance from government, would be the means of their being known in America, where it might be the ruin of some faithful and secret servants of government, whose loyalty and attachment to the cause of Great Britain was particularly useful at this time,

Lord North said the pensions were temporary, given with a sparing hand, and granted only to proper persons, he likewise promised that the sum should not increase much more.

Mr. T. Townshend and Mr. Clarke Turner spoke against the expenditure of the public money, without accounting to parliament for the propriety of the pensions granted, but at length the motion was withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 16.

HIS Majesty came to the House in the usual state, and the Commons being sent gave the royal assent to the bill to enable His Majesty to settle annuities on his own children, and the children of his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester. To the tax bill. The new duty on wines. The tax on servants in Scotland, and several private bills, after which both Houses adjourned to the 29th.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 30. In a committee of supply, resolved; that 402,622l. be granted for the pay and clothing of the militia. That 37,595l. be granted for additional clothing for the militia; and 45,683l. for the charge of the militia; which resolutions being reported to the House the next day were passed.

Monday, May 4. A short debate arose upon the second reading of the bill, to exclude members of the House from being contractors with government. A motion being made for committing the bill, it was opposed by Lord North, Lord Nugent, Sir Wm. Gardoil, Mr. Wombwell, and Mr. Mellish; it was said, by these gentlemen, that the bill could answer no end, for members might still enter into contracts with government by means of agents who were not members; and they likewise reasoned against the propriety of making contracts for the public service advertisements in the news-papers, offering them to the highest bidders; this would often operate the greatest inconveniences, for persons incapable of furnishing the articles wanted, would yet engage to do so on a trading principle on low terms, and the fleets and armies might be stopped, or be want of necessaries abroad, owing to the failure of such contracts.

Mr. T. Townshend, Lord George Gordon, Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, Sir Edward Dingley, Mr. Byng, and Serjeant Adair, spoke in support of the bill, and for its immediate commitment. Their chief arguments were that the present method of giving benefits by contracts to members of parliament, was an improper influence in the House of Commons. The minister for instance had summoned all his dependents to vote against the bill, and it was foreseen that it would be laid aside. It was observed, that we ought to have a fleet at sea on a cruise of observation.



before the Toulon fleet sailed ; but they supposed the honourable contractors could get the provisions ready. Complaint was likewise made, that the contracts had not been honourably executed. In fine, Lord George Gordon, said, such was the contracting spirit of the times, that the noble Lord the blue ribbon, (Lord North) must not be surprised if when the day of trial and punishment should come, the same friends who now held contracts from him, should contract with the minister of the day, for

the black cloth and the scaffold that might be prepared for certain great men.

A motion being made that the speaker do leave the chair, the members for the motion, on a division were 113, against it 115. Another motion was then made to proceed farther upon the bill, on that day two months, and upon the division there were 113 for it, to 109 for the immediate commitment. Thus this important bill was lost for this session and probably for ever by a majority of only four votes.

CURIOUS OBSERVATIONS.

In speaking of the different manners of the French and Spaniards, it has been remarked, that the Frenchman wears his hair very long; the Spaniard his, very short; the Frenchman eats fast and very heartily, the Spaniard slow and sparingly; the Frenchman takes his soup first, the Spaniard eats his roast meat first, and then his soup; the Frenchman pours wine upon his water, the Spaniard puts water to his wine; the Frenchman talks freely at table, the Spaniard does not utter a word; the Frenchman walks after dinner, the Spaniard either sleeps or sits still; the Frenchman walks very fast, the Spaniard deliberately; the French valets follow their masters, the Spanish go before them; the Frenchman, in making a sign to any one to come to him, lifts up his hand and draws it towards his face; the Spaniard kisses his hand, and declines it towards his feet; the Frenchman, as a

mark of civility, gives you the upper hand in the street, the Spaniard takes it of you; the Frenchman goes in and out of his house after his company, the Spaniard marches before them; the Frenchman, reduced to poverty, sells all but his shirt, the shirt is the first thing a Spaniard parts with; the first begs alms with submission, the latter with haughtiness; the Frenchman, in dressing himself, puts on his breeches the last of all his clothes, the Spaniard begins with putting them on; the Frenchman always buttons himself from top to bottom, the Spaniard from bottom to top.

ADDITION. An Englishman is distinguished from all foreigners abroad, by shutting the doors of rooms and houses after him, at least he always attempts it; whereas all other Europeans, accustomed to the officiousness of servants, never offer to take hold of a door.

STATE PAPERS.

A CORRECT LIST OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

B. signifies Breft. T. Toulon. R. Rochefort, and L'O. L'Orient.

Vaisseaux de Ligne. Premier Rang.		Troisième Rang.	
Guns.	Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
Le Royal Louis a	La Couronne 80	B. Le Protee 64	La Provence 64
reconstruite 116	Le Duc de Bourgogne 80	Le Sphinx 64	Le Fantasque 64
La Bretagne 110	T. Le Tonnant 80	L'Eveille 64	Le Hardi 64
La Ville de Paris 90	Le Languedoc 80	Le Vengeur 64	Le Caton 64
Le St. Esprit 80		Le Solitaire 64	R. L'Artesien 64
Second Rang.		L'Union 64	Le Refou 64
L'Orient 74	L'Actif 74	Le Brillant 64	Le St. Michel 64
Le Magnifique 74	Le Bien-Alme 74	L'Actionnaire 64	L'O. Le Flamand 60
Le Intrepide 74	Le Fendant 74	L'Indien 64	B. L'Amphion 50
Le Sceptre 74	T. Le Guerrier 74	Le Roland 64	Le Fier 50
Le Palmier 74	L'Heftor 74	L'Alexandre 64	T. Le Sagittaire 50
Le Defenseur 74	Le Zele 74	Le Bizarre 64	R. Le Bordelois 50
Le Diademe 74	Le Protecteur 74	Le Reflexi 64	L'Hippopotame 50
Le Zodiaque 74	Le Marfeillois 74	Le Triton 64	
Le Minotaure 74	Le Cesar 74	T. L'Altier 64	
Le Robuste 74	La Bourgogne 74	Le Lion 64	
Le Citoyen 74	Le Souverain 74	Le Vaillant 64	
Le Six Corps 74	Le Destin 74		
Le Diligent 74	B. Le Dauphin Royal 70		
Le Glorieux 74	Le Northumberland 78		
Le Conquerant 74			

Frigate.

B. La Pourvayeuse 40	La Belle Poulle 32
La Consolante 40	L'Amphitrite 32
	La



Guns.		Guns.		Guns.	
La Dedaiguenfe	32	La Danae	26	La Coulisse	28
La Tourterelle	32	La Mouche	26	Le David	28
La Nymphe	32	L'Enjouee	26	L'Elephant	26
La Malicieuse	32	R. La Diligente	26	La Fortune	24
La Licotue	32	l'O. Le Triton	26	La Seine	24
Le Zephir	32	T. La Coquette	26	La Menagerie	22
L'Aigrette	32	L'Atalante	26	B. L'Etoile	20
L'Oiseau	32	La Precieuse	26	La Tampone	20
La Folle	32	La Sultane	26	La Porteuse	20
R. L'Imperieuse	32	La Chimere	26	L'Ecluse	20
L'Envieuse	32	L'Engageante	26	La Bouffole	20
La Terpsichore	32	La Gracieuse	26	Senaux.	
B. La Renommee	30	La Pleiade	26	R. La Dorade	12
La Sibylle	30	La Fine	26	T. Le Grand St.	
R. La Comete	30	La Torpaze	26	Louis	10
B. L'Indiscrete	28	L'Aurore	26	Le St. Jean	
La Sensible	28	La Flore	26	Baptiste	10
La Legere	26	La Mignone	26	La ville de Bil-	
L'Infidelle	26	L'Amelone	26	bao	10
La Sincere	26	L'Aimble	26	Galliotas a Bombes.	
L'Inconstante	26	B. La Thetis	24	T. La Tempete	8
La Bodeuse	26	L'Etourdie	20	La Salamandre	8
La Blanche	26			L'Etno	8
N. B. There are 22 frigates of 26 guns, each built since September last.				Chebecs.	
Corvettes.				T. Le Requin	24
B. L'Hirondella	16	La Bergere	10	Le Singe	20
La Perle	16	Le Cerf Volant	10	Le Renard	20
R. Le Rossignol	16	L'Angelique	10	Le Seduisant	20
L'Ida	16	La Fortune	10	Le Cameleon	20
B. L'Ecuireuil	14	Le Vigilant	10	Gallieret.	
T. Le Serin	14	B. La Favorite	10	T. L. Duchelle	3
La Sardine	14	La Lunette	4	La Brave	3
R. La Silphyde	14			La Hardie	3
La Curieuse	10			Demi-Gallieres.	
Houeres.					8
B. L'Espiegel	12	Le Levrier	6	Canonieres.	
Le Chasseur	12	Le Furet	4		5
Le Coureur	12	La Puce	4	RECAPITULATION.	
Le Moucheron	6			Vaiff. { 1 rate 8	Flutes
Le Milan	6			2 rate 29	Senaux
Prames.				3 rate 30	Galliotas a Bombes
B. La Therese	36	La Louise	20	Frigates	49
La Christine	36	La Bathilde	20	Chebecs	8
R. La Monique	20	La Sophie	20	Cervettes	16
La Cunegonde	20	La Fracoise	20	Houeres	8
La Charlotte	20			Prames	10
La Fortunee	20			Total	
Flutes.					
R. La Balancee	32	La Normande	28	Besides the 22 frigates abovementioned there are eight ships of the line, of 84 guns each, built at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon.	
La Garonne	28	La Bricole	28		

## A CORRECT LIST OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

First Rate.		Second Rate.	
La Trinite	112	Le St. Charles	8
Le Phenix	80	Le St. Ferdinand	80
La Foudre	80	Le St. Nicolas	80
Le St. Louis	80		
Le St. Jean Nepo-		La Galice	70
mucene	70	La Princesse	70
Le S. Francois		L'Afrique	70
d'Affise	70	L'Orient	70
Le S. Pascal	70	Le Puissant	70
Le S. Augustin	70	L'Arrogant	70
		Le Serjeux	70
		Le Gaillard	70
		Le Magnanime	70
		Le Brillant	70
		La Ferme	70
		L'Ablas	70
		Le Vainqueur	70
		Le Guerrier	70
		Le Monarque	70
		L'Hourer	70
		Le Triomphant	70
		Le Diligent	70
		Le Veluno	
		Le S. Janvier	
		La Ste. Isabelle	
		Le S. Isidore	
		Le S. Julien	
		Le S. Laurent	
		Le S. Dominique	
		Le S. Francois	
		Paule	
		Le S. Joseph	
		Le S. Paul	
		Le S. Pierre	



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Longit. West from Edinburgh

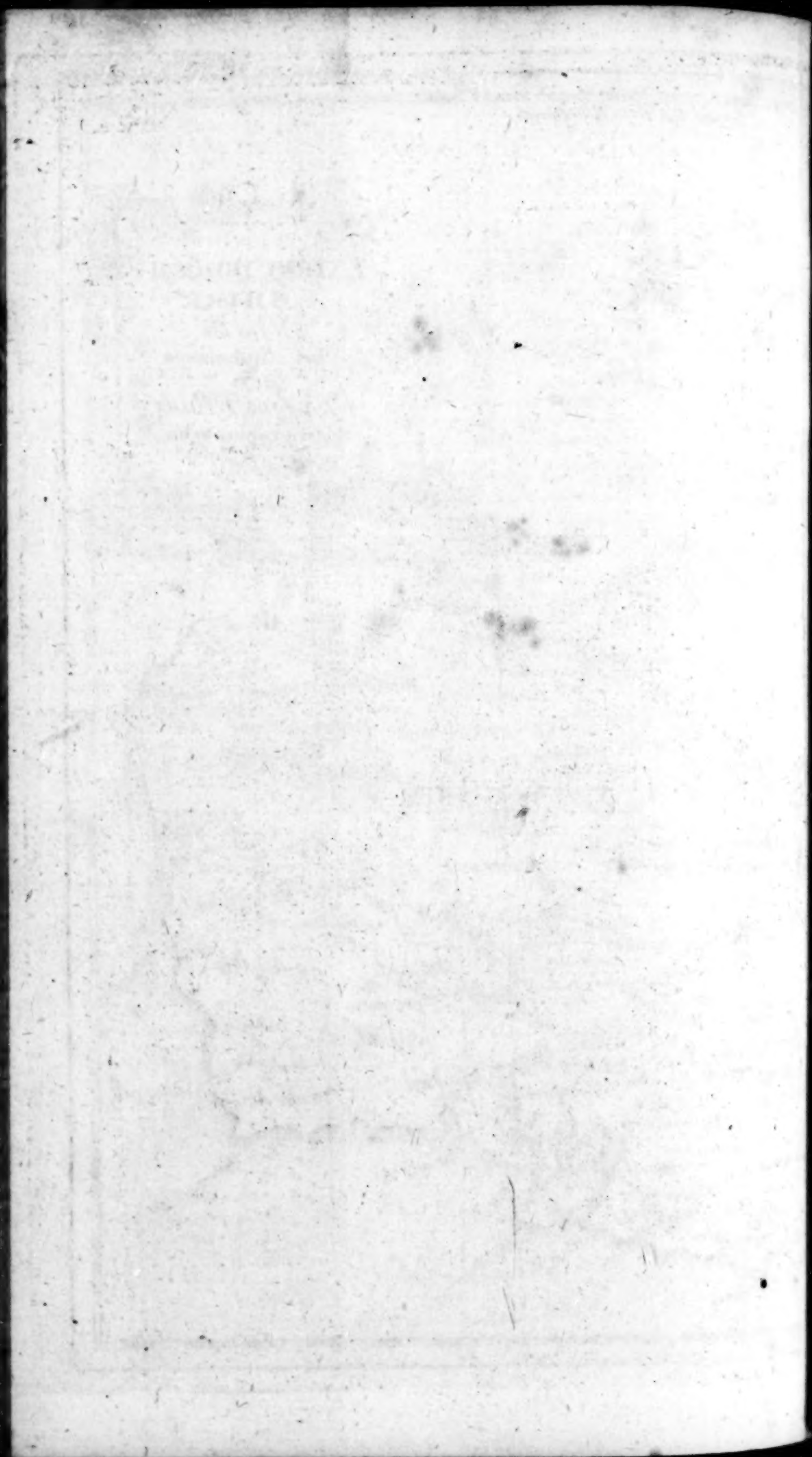
# KIRKUDBRIGHT SHIRE

from the  
best Authorities

By  
*T. Kitchin & J. Barber*  
Hydrographer to his  
MAJESTY









# 1778. DESCRIPTION OF KIRKUDBRIGHTSHIRE. 225

Le S. Joachim	70	Le S. Michel	70
Le S. Jean Baptiste	70	Le S. Eugene	70
Le S. Gabriel	70	La S. Damale	70
L'Ange Gardien	70	Le S. Raphael	70

## Third Rate.

Le Dragon	64	Le Peruvien	60
L'Espagne	64	Le S. Raimond	60
Le Champion	64	Le Septentrion	64
Le Rufe	64	Le S. Isidore	60
L'Amerique	60	Le S. Leanfre	64
S. Pierre d'Alcan-	60	—	59
toris			

## Frigates.

L'Emeraude	32	Le S. Perpetue	26
Le Lievre	26	Ste. Marie Magde-	
L'Astree	26	leine	26
L'Industrie	20	La St. Marguerite	26
La Pallas	26	La Ste. Marthe	26
La Venus	26	La Ste. Dorothee	26
La Junon	26	La Ste. Claire	26
La Ste. Catherine	26	La Solitude	24
La Ste. Rosalie	26	La Perle	22
La Ste. Barbe	26	La Dorade	22
La Ste. Gertrude	26	L'Aigle	24
La Ste. Therese	26	La Ste. Rose	20
La Carme	26	Le Jupiter	18
La Rosaire	26	La Ste. Agueda	26
La Ste. Lucie	26	La Ste. Cecile	26
L'Assomption		La Ste. Leocadie	24
Ste. Marie de la		—	
Cabeza	26		32

## Chebecs.

L'Andalous	30	Le S. Antoine	26
Le Hardi	30	Le S. Sebastien	26
Le Pilier	30	Le S. Louis	16
Le S. Narcisse	30	Le Nouveau Carme	16
Le Dain	30	Le Lievre	30
Le Cayman	30	—	
La Heron	30		12

Besides various Brigantines, &c. &c.

## RECAPITULATION.

Vaiff.	{ 1 rate 7 2 rate 41 3 rate 11 }	59	Galiotes, ou Demi-	
			Galeres	7
Frigates		32	Horgues regulieres	8
Chebecs		12	Pacquebots	7
Brigantins		3	Corvettes	1
Gallioes a Bombes		4	Hourques frigates	2
Goaletes		2		
			Total	211

The following are the Names and Numbers of the respective Regiments of Militia now called out.

Bedford	400	Rutland,	120
Berks,	560	Salop,	640
Bucks,	560	Somerset,	840
Cambridge,	480	Southampton,	960
Chester,	560	Stafford,	560
Cornwall,	640	Suffolk,	960
Cumberland,	320	Surry,	800
Derby,	560	Sussex,	800
Devon,	1600	Warwick,	640
Dorset,	640	Westmoreland,	240
Durham,	400	Worcester,	560
Essex,	960	Wilts,	800
Gloucester,	960	York, 1240	
Hereford,	480	— N. Rid. 720	} 2360
Hertford,	560	— E. Rid. 400	
Huntingdon,	320	Anglesea,	80
Kent,	960	Brecknock,	160
Lancaster,	810	Cardigan,	120
Leicester,	560	Carmarthen,	200
Lincoln,	1200	Carnarvon,	80
Middlesex,	1600	Denbigh,	280
Monmouth,	240	Flint,	120
Norfolk,	960	Glamorgan,	360
Northampton,	640	Merioneth,	80
Northumberland,	560	Montgomery,	240
Nottingham,	480	Pembroke,	160
Oxford,	560	Radnor,	201

Total, 30840

State of the Fleet now lying at Spithead, and ready on the shortest Notice for Action, having their full Complement of Men and Stores.

Princess Royal	90	Resolution	74
Prince George	90	Bedford	74
Ocean	90	Cornwall	74
Queen	90	Terrible	74
Princess Amelia	80	Invincible	74
Foudroyant	80	Sultan	74
Courageux	74	Russel	74
Hector	74	Europe	64
Egmont	74	Trident	64
Royal Oak	74	Exeter	64
Prince of Wales	74	Asia	64
Shrewsbury	74	Sterling Castle	64
Fame	74	Romney	50
Conqueror	74	Romulus	38
Culloden	74	Surprize	28
Grafton	74	Proserpine	28
Valiant	74	Buffalo	28
Ramiljes	74	Proteus	28

# DESCRIPTION OF KIRKUDBRIGHTSHIRE IN SCOTLAND.

(With a new and accurate Map.)

IN our Chronologer for last month, (page 190) we gave an account of the horrid attempt made by the crew of the Ranger American privateer, to set fire to the shipping and town of Whitehaven. The course this privateer steered afterwards, and the depredations committed by her people at Lord Selkirk's estate, induced us to examine the series

of the maps of the shires of Scotland, engraved for, and inserted from time to time in, our Magazine, for indications of the place where they landed, and of the parts that were most alarmed, and under immediate apprehensions of a visit from these unexpected enemies.

In the 41st vol. of our Magazine for the year 1772, (page 509) was given a map of Selkirkshire



Selkirkshire, by Mr. Kitchen; on the western side of this shire, bordering on Peeblesshire, the Isle of St. Mary is situated, on which the Ranger's crew landed, and plundered Lord Selkirk's house; the particulars of which outrage the reader will find in our Chronologer.

The next place it was expected she would have visited was Kirkcudbrightshire, as she was seen off that coast; and expresses were sent to alarm and prepare the inhabitants for their reception. We therefore thought it a proper opportunity, agreeable to our professed design of making our plates serve for useful purposes, as well as ornament, to introduce the map and description of this shire.

Kirkcudbright, called also Kilcumbright, and Lower Galloway, from its being the eastern division of Galloway, is bounded by part of Kyle on the north; by Nithsdale on the east; by the river Cree on the west; and by the Irish sea on the south. It extends about 43 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. The face of the country is almost a continued heath or common, except here and there a grove of trees near the houses, or rather ruined castles of the lairds. But it affords excellent pasture for cattle, so that the rents are chiefly paid, and the inhabitants subsist by the amount of the sale of sheep and small black cattle sent to England.

The late Earl of Nithsdale, chief of the family of Maxwell, was its hereditary steward, till he forfeited his honours by bearing arms for the pretender. There are lairds in this shire whose landed estates are not worth more than *fifteen pounds* a year.

The town of Kirkcudbright stands on a bay of the same name in the Irish sea; it is an ancient royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, to which belong no less than sixteen parishes. It has a market once a week, and a good salmon fishery on the river Dee. The

harbour is so commodious, and has such a depth of water near the town, that a first rate man of war may cast anchor in the boundaries of the church-yard. The shape of the town is that of a perfect amphitheatre, resembling Trent on the confines of Italy; and like that town it is surrounded with rocky stony cruffs, called *craggs*, which the natives distinguish from mountains and rocks. It has but one tolerable street, and though the houses are all built of stone, they make but a mean appearance.

The dress and manners of the inhabitants differ totally from the English; the men wear Scotch bonnets, and both sexes are remarkably devout and grave; their extreme piety checks their industry, and renders them morose and unsocial.

The borough of Kirkcudbright was erected into a barony by King Charles I. for Mr. *Maclellan*, a gentleman of the bedchamber; but his estate being exhausted in the civil war, the title lay dormant, no one caring to take it up, till 1722, when there was a great struggle about the choice of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the new British parliament; upon this occasion the lineal heir, a poor man who kept an alehouse, was persuaded to claim it, and voted at the election accordingly, he is to be found on the roll of that parliament by the titles of the most noble and right honourable *Maclellan* Lord Kirkcudbright.

*New Galloway*, a royal burgh on the river Dee, is the next town of any note; it has a good weekly market for corn, but nothing besides remarkable.

*Kenmure*, which gave title to the last count of the family of Gordon, who was beheaded for rebellion in 1716; and *Loch-ken*, a fishing town, are the only remaining towns worth mentioning.

## A STATE PAPER.

To the KING'S most excellent Majesty.  
The humble address of the Roman Catholic  
PEERS and COMMONERS of Great Britain.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholic peers and commoners of your kingdom of Great Britain, most humbly hope, that it cannot be offensive to the clemency of your majesty's nature, or to the maxims of your just and wise government, that any part of your subjects should approach your royal presence, to assure your majesty of the respectful affection which they bear to your person, and their true attachment to the civil constitution of their country; which having been perpetuated through all changes of religious opinions

and establishments, has been at length perfected by that revolution which has placed your majesty's illustrious house on the throne of these kingdoms, and inseparably united your title to the crown with the laws and liberties of your people.

Our exclusion from many of the benefits of that constitution has not diminished our reverence to it. We behold with satisfaction the felicity of our fellow subjects: and we partake of the general prosperity which results from an institution so full of wisdom. We have patiently submitted to such restrictions and discouragements as the legislature thought expedient. We have thankfully received such relaxations of the rigour of the laws, as the mildness of an enlightened age, and the benignity of your majesty's government



government, have gradually produced: and we submissively wait, without presuming to suggest either time or measure, for such other indulgence, as those happy causes cannot fail, in their own season, to effect.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that our dissent from the legal establishment, in matters of religion, is purely conscientious; that we hold no opinions adverse to your majesty's government, or repugnant to the duties of good citizens. And we trust, that this has been shown more decisively by our irreproachable conduct for many years past, under circumstances of public discountenance and displeasure, than it can be manifested by any declaration whatever.

In a time of public danger, when your majesty's subjects can have but one interest, and ought to have but one wish, and one sentiment, we humbly hope it will not be deemed improper to assure your majesty of our unreserved affection to your government, of our unalterable attachment to the cause

and welfare of this our common country, and our utter detestation of the designs and views of any foreign power, against the dignity of your majesty's crown, and the safety and tranquillity of your majesty's subjects.

The delicacy of our situation is such, that we do not presume to point out the particular means by which we may be allowed to testify our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country; but we entreat, with leave, faithfully to assure your majesty, that we shall be perfectly ready, on every occasion, to give such proofs of our fidelity, and the purity of our intentions, as your majesty's wisdom and the sense of the nation shall at any time deem expedient.

\* \* We have given this address as a state paper, of the utmost importance, which will be remembered and referred to many years, if it produces the intended effect of procuring a repeal of some of the penal statutes against Roman Catholics.

### *An Impartial Review of New Publications.*

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

*THE extensive Practice of the New Husbandry exemplified on various Sorts of Lands, for a Course of Years; and the Importance of it to Great Britain, shown from long Experience of several eminent Husbandmen; with an Appendix containing particular Directions to those who desire to practice it in the best Manner. By Mr. Forbes, a Practitioner of the said Husbandry. 5s. J. Nichols.*

THIS useful treatise intended to recommend and extend the practice of the horse-hoeing husbandry of the late famous Mr. Tull, according to his latest improvement of it, was drawn up by Mr. Forbes, a gentleman of much experience and skill in this husbandry, who, after long practice supported by theory, found it to be the best. The writer, after having prepared an inscription to the Earl of Marchmont, a short introduction, an abstract of the contents, and an advertisement informing the public that he would furnish instruments for this husbandry upon an improved construction, unfortunately for his family paid the debt of nature, and the manuscript has been published under the care of an editor, who seems to have done justice to his author, and we hope his humane expectations will be answered.

On such practical subjects as the culture of land, few people are qualified to write well, and fewer still to criticise such writings. Mr. Tull found himself engaged in a perplexing literary controversy, and the supporters of his inventions and improvements in husbandry, have all along had to encounter the same unqualified opponents. Mr. Forbes,

therefore, to rescue his predecessor's fame from their misrepresentations had prepared for the press an accurate edition of Mr. Tull's Essay, containing the final rules he drew from the whole course of his experience, and his many valuable remarks, which lie smothered in the polemical appendixes, &c. to which Mr. Tull was provoked by the criticisms of his adversaries. This work, says our editor, "will not be lost to the public, should a charitable disposition to a poor widow and her distressed family, sufficiently prevail among the friends to rational agriculture." The reader will easily perceive that the publication of this edition of Mr. Tull's Essay, will depend on the success of the present treatise by Mr. Forbes; which contains a clear account of the different methods of cultivating land for corn; of the origin and advantage of Mr. Tull's drill plough and new system of vegetation, of his success in the culture of wheat upon ordinary land, by deep hoeing; answers to the objections made against it by Mr. Harrison, and the authors of the Farmer's Calendar—Estimates of the profits of the new, beyond the common husbandry, and demonstrations of its superior advantages in several respects to the farmer and to the public—mistakes in the practice in England and Ireland pointed out and rectified, &c.

As far as we are able to judge, many useful observations and suggested improvements are communicated in this tract, which it must be for the interest of every practical husbandman to peruse attentively.



XXVII. *Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire, including Part of Buckingham, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Bedford, and Hertfordshires.* 2s. 6d. B. White.

AN entertaining pocket companion for those who are fond of antiquities and natural curiosities, as the traveller has taken care to give an account of all that he found worthy of notice in his tour. The admirers of modern improvements will likewise find themselves agreeably amused in the course of his journey by the descriptions of some very fine seats. We have only one remark to make disadvantageous to the compiler, which is, that the introduction of Arthur Young's account of Wentworth House, and of Mr. Pennant's description of the picture skreen at Skipton Castle, giving the genealogy and history of the Clifford family, should have been referred to in the several publications of those gentlemen, and not inserted, for there will be no end of these kind of compilations, if one traveller is to borrow from another in this manner, especially when they tread so near upon the heels of each other; quotations from antient authorities are judicious, but to cite from a traveller who has just gone before us, argues want of ingenuity and industry; every man may find something new to describe, or he may relate things in a different manner, the novelty of which may plead some merit; but flat repetition from another publication is unpardonable in these cases.

To make amends for this defect, we have transcribed with pleasure, what we take to be our traveller's own account of Lord Scarfdale's seat.

"About two miles and a half from Derby, in the road to Buxton, is Kedleston, the seat of Lord Scarfdale, which may be properly called the glory of Derbyshire, eclipsing Chatsworth, the antient boast of the county. The front is magnificent and beautiful, the apartments elegant, and at the same time useful, a circumstance not always to be met with in a great house. It is the antient seat of the Curzons, a family of great antiquity, wealth, and interest in this county. This house has been built by the present lord (created Lord Scarfdale in 1761) partly on the spot where the old house stood, but the ground has been so much altered, that there is no resemblance of what it was. In the front stood a village with a small inn for the accomodation of those who came to drink of a medicinal well, which has all the virtues of the Harrogate water; a river turned a water mill, and the high road went by the gate. The village is removed (not destroyed, as is too often done) the road is thrown to a considerable distance, out of sight of the house; the scanty stream is increased into a large piece of water; and the ground disposed in the finest order.

The entrance from the turnpike road is through a grove of noble and venerable oaks, (something hurt by a few small circular clumps of firs planted amongst them;) after which, crossing a fine lawn, and passing the water by an elegant stone bridge of three arches, a gentle ascent leads to the house.

The front, built of white stone, is extensive. In the center is a flight of steps, over which is a pediment, supported by four lofty pillars of the Corinthian order. On each side, a corridore connects a pavilion with the body of the house forming the two wings. The steps lead into a magnificent hall, behind which is a circular saloon. On the left, are a music room, drawing room, and library; and at the end of the corridore, the private apartments of Lord and Lady Scarfdale, and their young family. On the right of the hall, are the dining room, state dressing room, and bed chamber, and another dressing room, the kitchen and offices. On each side of the hall, are eight fluted pillars of variegated marble of the country, and two at each end, of the Corinthian order, twenty five feet high, and two feet six inches in diameter. This room is sixty feet by thirty within the columns, sixty seven feet three inches by forty two within the walls; the cieling coved, and richly ornamented with paintings and relievos, in the antique taste. The pannels of the doors are of the paper manufacture of Mr. Clay of Birmingham, highly varnished, and the paintings well executed.

The saloon is forty two feet diameter, sixty four feet six inches high, twenty four feet six inches to the cornices, crowned with a dome. Over the doors are four paintings by *Morland*.

The music room is thirty six feet by twenty four, and twenty two high. In this room is the triumph of Bacchus, a large and capital piece by *Luca Giordani*; a fine head by *Rembrandt*; and other pieces by *Bassan*, *Horizonti*, &c.

From this room a corridore, hung with elegant prints, leads to the family apartments. The breakfast room is painted from the antique in the baths of *Dioclesian*.

The grand drawing room is forty four feet by twenty eight, and twenty eight high, with a coved ceiling; the furniture blue damask. A Venetian window, and four door cases are ornamented with small Corinthian columns of alabaster. In this room, as indeed in all the others, are many capital pictures. *Raphael*, *Claude*, *Guido*, *Cypri*, &c. are amongst these masters.

The library is of the same size and height as the music room. In this room, over the chimney, is a piece of *Rembrandt*, which beggars all description. It is the story of *Daniel* brought before *Nebuchadnezzar* to interpret his dream, and contains eight or nine small whole length figures. The com-  
posed



1778.

posed majesty of the king, who is seated in a chair of state; the astonishment and terror of his great men sitting near him; the earnestness of Daniel kneeling before him; and, in short, the whole piece is beyond expression striking.

From this room you cross the saloon into the state dressing room and bed chamber, with a servant's room behind. The two former hung with blue damask, the bed of the same with gold lace, supported by palm trees of mahogany, carved and gilt; the bed room is thirty feet by twenty two, and twenty high.

The dining parlour is thirty six feet by twenty four, and twenty high; the ceiling adorned with paintings. The center represents Love embracing Fortune by *Morland*; four circles by *Zucchi* represent the four quarters of the world; and four squares, by *Mamilton*, the four seasons. The corridor on this side, which is used as a chapel, leads to a gallery overlooking the kitchen; which is forty eight feet by twenty four, and lofty, with this significant motto over the chimney, *Waste not, want not*.

The principal stair-case, leading out of the hall to the attic story at this end, conducts to eight apartments for visitors, four of which have a bed room, dressing room, and servant's room.

The church, which is not at all seen in the approach, stands close to the west end of the house. The old pun of *wee must* remains on the *dye-all*.

From the principal front of the house, which is the north, the eye is conducted by a beautiful slope to the water, which is seen tumbling down a cascade, encircling an island planted with firs, and at the bridge falling over rough rocks, and then forming a large river, on which is a yacht. Below is a small rustic building over the well and bath, which are used by many persons, who are accommodated at an inn, built by his lordship on the road, and from which a pleasant walk through the park leads to the bath. In the back front of the house, on the edge of the rising ground, is a fine and extensive plantation, beginning to shew itself in great beauty."

XXVIII. *A Letter to the Bishop of Durham, containing some Observations on the Climate of Russia, and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains at Zarsko Sello near Petersburg, by John Glen King, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S.* 4to. 2s. Doddsley.

THE ingenious and learned Dr. King is guilty of what may be called literary teasing in his pamphlet, he has just given us enough to excite natural curiosity, and to whet the mind for philosophical enquiry without gratifying it. From the well known abilities of the writer, and his long residence in the country, we expected to find that this was only a sketch

of a complete history of the Russian empire a work greatly wanted. We have often heard of the extreme cold of this climate, what has been said by former writers on the subject is confirmed by Dr. King; but nothing new is advanced, except it be, that when the thermometer has stood at 25 degrees below 0, which is 52 degrees below freezing point, boiling water thrown up into the air by an engine, so as to spread, falls down perfectly dry, formed into ice.

The observations on the method of preserving provisions by freezing them, and thus transporting them in excellent condition as far as from Archangel to Petersburg are both new and curious. But the description of the use of the flying mountains at Zarsko Sello, accompanied with an explanatory plate, is a greater curiosity than any we remember to have met with before, concerning this country.

We cannot resist the temptation of giving the description, though it must appear imperfect without the plate, for which reason, we recommend the purchase of this very cheap publication. "Of all the winter diversions of the Russians the most favourite, and which is peculiar to them, seems to be that of sliding down a hill.

The late empress Elizabeth was so fond of this diversion, that, at her palace of Zarsko Sello, she had artificial mounts of a very singular construction, made for this purpose (of which I here give your lordship a plate.) These have been called by some Englishmen who have visited the spot, *the flying Mountains*, and I do not know a phrase which approaches nearer to the Russian name. You will observe that there are five mounts of unequal heights; the first and highest is full thirty feet perpendicular altitude; the momentum with which they descend this, carries them over the second, which is about 5 or 6 feet lower, just sufficient to allow for the friction and resistance, and so on to the last, from which they are conveyed by a gentle descent, with nearly the same velocity, over a piece of water into a little island. These slides, which are about a furlong and a half in length, are made of wood, that they may be used in summer as well as in winter. The process is, two or four persons sit in a little carriage and one stands behind, for the more there are in it, the greater the swiftness with which it goes; it runs on castors and in grooves to keep it in its right direction, and it descends with a wonderful rapidity. Under the hills, is a machine worked by horses for drawing the carriages back again with the company in them. Such a work as this would have been enormous in most countries, for the labour and expence it cost, as well as the vast quantity of wood used in it."

XXIX. *The Journey of Dr. Robert Bon Gout and his Lady to Batb, performed in the Year 1777, 2s. 6d.* Doddsley.

THE



THE genius of Swift is revived in this admirable poet; and his judicious satire on epicurism, fanaticism, and folly in the characters of a well known picture dealer and his wife, adds fresh laurels to those he has already gained by his former poems.

**LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS**  
*in the Months of April and May;*  
*besides those reviewed.*

**POLITICAL.**

**A** Letter to the Honourable Mr. C—  
F—x, on his Conduct in Parliament.  
1s. Fielding and Walker.

An Impartial Sketch of the various Indulgencies granted by Great Britain to her Colonies. 1s. Davenport.

A serious Letter to the Public on the late Transactions between Lord North and the Duke of Gordon, by Junius. 1s. Hooper and Davis.

A Letter to Lord George Germaine on the origin of the Dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies. 1s. 6d. Waller.

**HISTORY.**

Elements of General History, Antient Part, translated from the French of the Abbe Millot, 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

A Reply to the Reasonings of Mr. Gibbon, in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by S. Loftus, M. A. 2s. 6d. J. Williams.

**A R T S.**

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Vol. LXVII. Part II. for 1777. 4to. 10s. 6d. L. Davis.

Seven Discourses delivered at the Royal Academy, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, President, 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

Sonorum Doctrina Rationalis & Experimentalis, ex Newtoni, by W. Hales, M. A. 8vo. 6s. Wallis.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Letters from Lord Rivers to Sir Charles Cardigan, translated from the French of Madame Riccoboni, 2 Vols. 3s. Becket.

English Humanity no Paradox. 1s. 6d. Lowndes.

A Letter to Counsellor Dunning, by Mr. Horne. 1s. 6d. J. Johnson.

A Letter to Nathaniel Brassly Halstead, Esq. on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws, by G. Costard, M. A. 1s. Rivington.

An Account of some remarkable antient Ruins lately discovered in the Highlands and northern Parts of Scotland, by J. Williams. Cadell.

Mentoria; or, The young Lady's Instructor, dedicated by Permission to the princess Royal, by Miss Ann Murray. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

**MEDICAL.**

Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Vol. XVIII. by a Society of Physicians at Edinburgh. 1s. 6d. Murray.

A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers, &c. by B. Bell of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, &c. 5s. Cadell.

A candid Examination of what has been advanced on the Colic of Poitou and Devonshire; with Remarks on the most probable, and Experiments intended to ascertain the true Causes of the Gout. By James Hardy, M.D. 5s. Cadell.

**N O V E L S.**

The old English Baron, a Gothic Story, by Clara Reeve. 3s. Dilly.

Sketches from Nature; or, The History of Henry and Emma, &c. 3 Vols. 7s. 6d. F. Noble.

**P O E T R Y.**

Royal Perseverance, a Poem. 1s. 6d. Bew. Sketches for Tabernacle Frames, a Satire. 2s. Bew.

An Epistle from Mad. D'Eon, to the Rt. Hon. Ld. M——d. 2s. 6d. Smith.

Illustrium Virorum Elogia Sepulchralia, Edidit, E. Popham, 8vo. 5s. Doddsley.

The Haunts of Shakespeare, a Poem, by W. Pearce. 1s. 6d. D. Browne.

The Wreath of Fashion; or, The Art of Sentimental Poetry. 1s. Becket.

An Adieu to the Turf, a Poetical Epistle from the E—— of Ab——n to the Archb—— of Y——k. 2s. Smith.

The Works of the Caledonian Bards, translated from the Gallic. 3s. Cadell.

The Woman of Fashion, a Poem. 1s. 6d. Bew.

**R E L I G I O U S.**

The Christian Orator delineated, by Thomas Weales, D. D. 8vo. 4s. Cadell.

A Calm Enquiry into rational and fanatical Dissention. 1s. Bew.

A Sermon, on the last Fast Day, preached at Peckham, by R. Jones. 6d. Dilly.

A Sermon, on the same, at Mitcham, by J. W. Parsons, A. B. 1s. Flexney.

A Sermon on the same at Liverpool, by W. Hunter, M. A. 1s. Cadell.

A Sermon on the same at Aberdeen, by Alexander Gerrard, D. D. 6d. Cadell.

Three Sermons, preached before the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, &c. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, in Opposition to Dr. Priestley's Abridgement of Dr. Hartley's Observations on Man, &c. 8vo. 5s. Doddsley.

A Sermon on the Death of the Reverend Samuel



Samuel Wilford  
6d. Buckland.

A Sermon preached at the Opening of the new Chapel in Essex-Street, by Theophilus M. A. 6d. I. Johnson.

Lindley, M. A. Gd. J. Johnston.  
Providence and Free-Agency, a Sermon

preached on Good-Friday last at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Samuel Horsley, LL., D. &c.  
T. Bogue.

Materialism philosophically examined, in answer to Dr. Priestly, by John Whitehead

2s. 6d. J. Phillips.

## MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

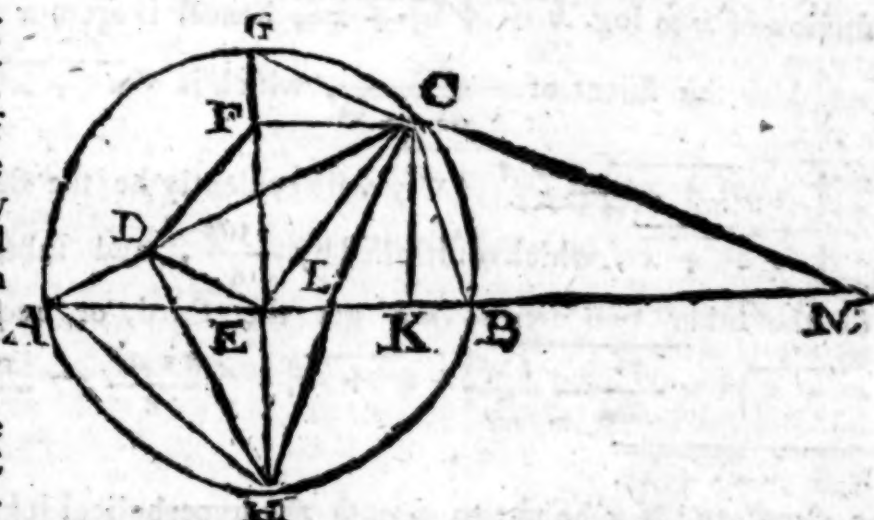
*Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for March last.*

[124.] QUESTION I. *Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Manchester.*

LET the number of burials (found from the bills of mortality) happening upon an average yearly, be called  $a$ , the number of births  $b$ , and the number of inhabitants  $c$ ; then it is evident that 1 to  $\frac{c}{a-b}$  is the ratio required, which, in my opinion, greatly differs (at present) from that given in the question.

[125.] QUESTION II. *Answered by Mr. Reuben Robbins.*

*Const.* On the indefinite line AM, take EK = half the given difference of the segments of the base, which produce to M, so that EM may be a third proportional to EK and half the sum of the sides; to KM add KL (per 18. V. Sim. Geo. 2d. Edit.) so that  $LK \times LM =$  the square of the given bisecting line, at E and K erect the perpendi-



culars GEH, and KC, from L to KC apply LC = the bisecting line, join MC, produce MC; LC to cut the perp. GEH in G and H, through GC and H describe a circle to cut AM in A and B, join AC and BC, and ABC will be the triangle required.

*Demon.* Draw  $CF \parallel AB$ ,  $HD$  perp.  $AC$ , join  $DF$ ,  $DE$  then  $LK \times LM$  (being by const.)  $= LC^2$  the  $\angle LCM$  will be a right  $\angle$  *per* 19, IV. Sim. Geo.  $\therefore$   $GCH$  is a right  $\angle$  and  $GH$  the diameter of the circle, and  $HD$  being perp.  $AC$ ,  $CD$  will (by prob. 13 Sim. Trig.) be  $=$  half the sum of the sides, and the  $\angle$ s  $ADH$   $AEH$  being right  $\angle$ s, the points  $ADEH$  are in the circumference of a circle, and the  $\angle AED = AHD$ ; after the same method  $CDF = CHG$ , but  $CHG = AHD \therefore AED = CDF = CHG = CMA$  and  $DE \parallel CM$ , *per* Simp.  $\Delta$ s  $CDF$ ,  $CAM$ ,  $CF : CD :: CA : AM$ , but *per*  $\parallel$  lines  $AD : AE :: AC : AM$ , and by division  $CD : ME :: AC : AM :: CF : CD \therefore CD^2 = CF \times ME$ , but  $EK = CF \therefore EK \times EM = CD^2$  but  $EK$  is half the given difference, and  $CD$  half the sum of the sides and  $GH$  being the diam. of the circle  $AE$  will be  $= EB$ . Q. E. D.

Q. E. D.

Cor. If (instead of the bisecting line) the perpendicular difference of the  $\angle$ s at the base, or line bisecting the base had been given, find the point M as above, and erect KC perp. to EM, make KC = the perp. the  $\angle$  KMC  $\frac{1}{2}$  the difference of the  $\angle$ s at the base, or from E to K apply EC = the line bisecting the base, then from M draw MG and the rest of the cons. as before.

We were favoured with elegant constructions to this question from Mr. Ralph Taylor and the Proposer, and an algebraical solution by G. A.



[126.] QUESTION III. Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor.

It appears from art. 126, Simpson's Fluxions, that the fluxions of the hyp. log. of  $x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ , is  $= \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \therefore \dot{x}^3 = \frac{x^3}{a^2 + x^2, \frac{3}{2}}$ , and conse-

quently the given expression becomes  $\frac{x^3 \dot{x}^5}{a^2 + x^2, \frac{3}{2}}$  the fluent of which (sup-

posing  $\dot{x}^2$  constant) is (by Art. 84. Simp. Fluxions)  $= \frac{a^2 + x^2, \frac{1}{2}}{3} \times$

$$x^4 - 4a^2x^2 - 8a^4 \times \dot{x}^2 = \frac{x^4 \dot{x}^2}{3\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - \frac{4a^2x^2 \dot{x}^2}{3\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - \frac{8a^4 \dot{x}^2}{3\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}};$$

and the fluent again taken by (Art. 126, and 281, Simpson's Fluxions) is

$$\frac{1}{12} x^3 \dot{x} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{19a^2}{24} \times x \dot{x} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{15a^4}{8} \times \dot{x} \times \text{hyp. log. of}$$

$$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \quad \text{Now } \dot{x} \times \log. x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{x \dot{x}}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \text{ is evidently the}$$

fluxion of  $x \times \log. x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ ; hence, if from  $x \times \log. x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$

we take the fluent of  $\frac{x \dot{x}}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ , which is  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ , the remainder  $x \times \log.$

$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ , will evidently be the fluent of  $\dot{x} \times \text{hyp. log. of}$

$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ , which multiplied by  $\frac{15a^4}{8}$ , and subtracted from the fluent

of the other two terms, we get the third, or required fluent, equal to

$$a^2 + x^2, \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{x^2}{60} - \frac{11a^2 + a^2 + x^2, \frac{1}{2}}{40} \times \frac{15a^4}{8} - \frac{15a^4 x}{8} \times \text{hyp. log. of}$$

$$x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}.$$

*Corollary.* If  $z$  be put to denote the hyperbolical logarithm of any expression whatever, composed of constant quantities, and the variable quantity  $x$ ; then the fluent of  $zx$ , will always be equal to  $zx$  — the fluent of  $\dot{z}x$ .

We received an elegant answer to this question, from the Proposer, which we are obliged to omit for want of room.

[123] Answered by the Proposer, Mr. Robert Phillips, of St. Agnes, in Cornwall, omitted in our last.

The length of the Curve being given  $= ax + bx^2$ , the Fluxion of its length is  $a\dot{x} + 2bxx\dot{x}$ ; now the general expression for the length is  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  conse-

quently  $a\dot{x} + 2bxx\dot{x} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  & squaring, &c.  $y^2 = a^2 \dot{x}^2 - x^2 +$

$$4abxx\dot{x} + 4b^2x^2\dot{x}^2 \text{ \& } y = 2b\dot{x} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} \text{ taking the Fluents } y =$$

$$\frac{a}{2b} + x \times \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} - \frac{1}{4b} \times \text{hyp. log. of}$$

$$\frac{a}{2b} + x + \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2}; \text{ but when } x = 0, \text{ it becomes } \frac{a}{2b} \times$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2}} - \frac{1}{4b} \times \text{hyp. log. } \frac{a}{2b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2}} \therefore \text{ the correct fluent is } y =$$

$$\frac{a}{2b} + x \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} - \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - 1}{4b^2}} - \frac{1}{4b} \times \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{a}{2b} +$$



$\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} \div \frac{a}{2b} + + \times \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2}$  the equation of the curve required. Again the fluxion of the complement of the area is  $xy = 2bx^2$

$\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2}$  the correct fluent of which is  $\frac{2b}{3} \times$

$\left[ \frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2b}{3} \times \left[ \frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \times$

$\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{4} \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} + \frac{a}{8b^2} \times \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{a}{2b} + x +$

$\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} \div \frac{a}{2b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} =$  the complemental area, and

consequently the area of the curve is  $xy - \frac{2b}{3} \times \left[ \frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2b}{3} \times$

$\left[ \frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \times \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} - \frac{a^2}{4} \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} - \frac{a}{8b^2} \times \text{hyp.}$

$\log. \frac{a}{2b} + x + \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2} \div \frac{a}{2b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}}$

We were also favoured with an answer to this question by Mr. William Richards.

### NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[130.] QUESTION I. By John the Farmer.

A has bushels of wheat worth 4s. each, but in barter will have 5s. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of barter price in ready money. B has a horse worth 12 pounds to exchange with A for his wheat, but will have  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the barter price of the horse in ready cash. Quere the barter price of the horse, and the number of bushels of wheat B must give A to make the barter equal?

[131.] QUESTION II. By Rusticus.

GIVEN the vertical angle, the perpendicular from it on the base, and the rectangle of the segments of the base made thereby; to construct the triangle.

[132.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Ralph Taylor.

REQUIRED the area of a curve whose equation is  $y = \frac{2a^n x + a^n x^9}{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$

$+ \frac{a^n + 2x - 2a^n x^2}{x^2 - a^2} \times x^2$ ; supposing that when  $x = 0$ ,  $y$  is also  $= 0$

### POETICAL ESSAYS.

#### ODE TO HAPPINESS.

I.

CELESTIAL Happiness! say, lovely maid!

In what low cottage's sequester'd shade,

(Far distant from th' infectious air of courts,

Where vice in specious pageantry resorts:)

Thou mak'st thy blest abode—'tis surely

there

Where innocence's native charms appear.

Where Guilt, and all th' attendant band

Of furies in his dreadful train,

Never approach'd; there wilt thou deign

To fix thine empire—there thy power ex-

pand, [ful land.

And bless, with thy mild sway, the peace-

II.

Lead me, bright virgin goddess! in that

road,

And guide my wand'ring steps to thine abode;

There,



There, free from busy care, and noisy strife,  
I'll gladly dwell—and court the rural life.  
There raise my thoughts to subjects vast sublime!

And by the muse's aid advent'rous climb;  
Where sweet Parnassian hills,  
And song-inspiring rills,  
Shall tune to harmony my powers,  
And waft away the happy hours,  
'Till death shall gently warn me of the time.

EUGENIO.

## M A Y - D A Y.

*Scene in Westmoreland.*

I.

**F**AST by the banks of Kent's fair stream,  
On May-day morn I stray'd;  
And, musing many a future scheme,  
The gliding scene survey'd.

II.

Full gay beneath the scaly race  
Did gambol in the flood,  
And yonder with his anxious face  
The silent angler stood.

III.

Luxurious scene! for not a spray  
But blossom'd thro' the vale;  
Nor yet a linnet but his lay  
Attun'd the balmy gale.

III.

Whilst thus the lone-hour silent fled,  
Fair Leven's shades appear'd,  
And white amid' st it's tow'r-crown'd head  
The antient mansion rear'd.

V.

But hark! what sounds—what strains divine  
Float down the winding vale;  
Not sweeter those which at the shrine  
In Paphos' Isle prevail.

VI.

And see the virgin train advance  
With careless step and air,  
Whilst foremost in the mazy dance  
Lord Milton's form appear,

VII.

Majestic; tow'ring o'er the band,  
With Wilton's peerless maid!  
All artless—smiling, hand in hand  
The festive chorus led.

VIII.

Next gentle Moore across the plain  
With Fletcher link'd advanc'd,  
And warbled such a tender strain,  
As ev'ry nerve entranc'd.

IX.

And sure if innocence and love  
On earth were ever seen,  
Here join'd they seem'd, ye pow'rs above!  
Or never yet I ween.

X.

But who are they in converse deep  
That glide along the green,  
And pausing near yon mantling sleep  
Remark th' inverted scene?

XI.

'Tis Thompson, o'er whose tender cheek  
Fair health her blushes throws,  
With Dowker, in whose aspect meek  
The warmth of friendship glows.

XII.

A mixed group brought up the rear,  
All in the bloom of youth,  
Yet nought save smiles appear'd to wear  
Of bland content and truth.

XIII.

As bounteous now Hygeia pours  
Her blessings o'er your head,  
Sweet maids!—so may your future hours  
In peace like this be sped.

XIV.

And now bright Sol's meridian ray  
Glow'd sultry on the plain,  
And drooping o'er each verdant spray,  
Sat mute the feather'd train.

XV.

With eager step the winding flood  
I hasted all along,  
And joyful, in the neighb'ring wood,  
Soon join'd the festive throng.

*"Elegans formarum spectator."*

## S O N N E T.

*Inscribed to Miss H—r, of W—.*

**O**N my gentle Delia's breast,  
In the woodbine-twisted bow'r,  
Be 't my fate, ye gods! to rest  
In the sultry noon-tide hour.

When the fervid lamp of day  
To the western shore declines,  
Then together let us stray,  
Thro' yon groves of twisted pines.  
There, in social converse sweet,  
Pass the ev'ning hours away;  
And in some secure retreat  
Slumber till the break of day.

DAMON.

## T H E M O R N I N G.

*By a Lady.*

**T**HE day comes on, the rising morn ap-  
pears [cheers.  
Through yonder clouds, and every object  
Between the trees his radiant beams I see,  
The birds prepare their softer harmony.  
Hail to the god of light, methinks they say,  
Hail to the beauteous harbinger of day.  
Now on the drooping flowers his rays descend,  
Warm'd by the touch their clos'd up leaves  
expand,  
Display their beauties, and their sweets diffuse,  
Their colours heighten'd by the glittering dew.  
The rose and jasmims seem to try,  
Which shall each other's sweets outvie,  
While the fragrant woodbine climes,  
And spreads its branches round the limes.  
Beneath its shelter let me sit,  
And for a while the world forget;



All its follies, all its noise,  
These and only these are joys,  
Joys as sweet, as pure as those,  
Which th' immortal spirit knows.

## THE EVENING.

By a Lady.

NOW cooling zephyrs in the branches  
play,  
And philomel begins her mournful lay,  
The lily droops his head oppress'd with dew,  
While the fair rose receives a brighter hue.  
A thousand sweets perfume the air around,  
And glittering sun beams tremble on the ground.  
No sound disturbs the calm serenity,  
Save that alone of rural melody.  
Beside some stream whose soft meanders stray  
Thro' mossy banks, supinely let me lie,  
There meditate awhile, and as it glides,  
Think too how every human pleasure slides,  
Just like those waves that ruffled by the wind,  
Are gone e'er half enjoy'd and leave no trace  
behind.

## A PRAYER.

By a Lady.

SET o'er my soul, O God, a guard, that I  
May so conduct my life, as not to fear to  
die :

While in the labyrinth of youth I stray,  
Guide and protect me thro' the dang'rous  
way.

By ill example may I ne'er be sway'd;  
Nor yet to act as thou ordain'st afraid.  
May all deceit be to my soul unknown,  
May she ne'er have one thought I e'er shou'd  
blush to own.

Clear her from pride and all hypocrisy,  
And fix my thoughts on thy eternity.

## Extempore on LORD CHATHAM'S DEATH.

HERE lies the man who all admir'd,  
But took not his advice;  
His wisdom was by heav'n inspir'd,  
And so above their price.

The while he liv'd they scorn'd to learn  
The doctrines of his school;  
But now he's dead—can each discern  
Himself to be—a fool.

## A SPEECH,

Supposed to be spoken by LORD C——LE  
addressing the Congress.

BEHOLD me, good Sirs, I'm the Earl  
of C——le, [smile;  
Come here with instruction to bow and to  
Should I fail in the task, I've the best  
secretaire \*, [French air.

Who can teach you to dance, or to sing a  
You sure must have heard of the first in the  
ton,

Who's at Almack's so fam'd for a fine cotillon.

If such pleasures you like, we shall doubtless  
agree, [Paris.

For all fashions we've learnt, a-la-mo'de de  
Our commission you know, but what of all  
that? [hat.

'Tis as light as the feather that graces my  
For peace we are come—to your terms we  
submit, [you think fit.—

And G——B—— consents to whate'er  
Nay, don't frown, nor look grave, for I vow  
and protest, [breast:

'Tis as fair as the star that shines on my  
All our laws we'll renounce, if they give you  
displeasure;

Repeal ev'ry act, and alter each measure.  
Lay ourselves at your feet, with most humble  
submission, [dition:

Nor e'er dare to return to our former con-

POETICAL ESSAY on the Game of  
QUADRILLE.

QUADRILLE is a game but of modern  
invention, [tention;

And seems of grave whist to pervert the in-  
Reflection and silence are here set aside,

And scandal in triumph chat spread far and  
wide; [sitive zeal;

Whilst the list'ning young girl, with inqui-  
Hears the fussy old maid her stale cautions  
retail; [both,

The wife understands the true meaning of  
And the widow in weeds speaks, or hears,  
nothing loth. [and tens,

To treat of the play then; the eights, nines,  
From a pack of cards taken, but forty  
remains, [drille,

Which serves for a pack at the game of Qua-  
All obeying the mandates of haughty Spadilles:  
So at court a true medium of sense never rules,

And the spoils are divided by knaves and by  
fools. [Ponto,

Mattadores are Spadille, Manille, Basto and  
The four best trumps, a most powerful junto.

Spadille is the ace of spades, but for Manille,  
It changes its hue at the Ombre's own will;

The seven when the trumps are red, but if  
they're black, [pack;

The Duce holds the second best place in the  
The Ace of Clubs Basto is always the same,  
But Ponto from black to red changes its  
name;

If the trumps are all black, the king takes  
the place; [ace.

But when the trump's red, then Ponto's the  
A superior mattadore an inferior demands,

When held, if unguarded, in friend or foe's  
hands;

But if a superior unguarded is held,  
To fall with inferior it is not compell'd;

From the king to the knave, as they follow  
at whist; [rest:

After which 'tis the ace in red takes all the  
Then comes two, three, four, five, six, seven,  
when

The trumps are not red, for the seven is then  
2 G 2 Manille

\* Mr. S——r.



Manille as observ'd, which, with Ponto the  
ace, [takes place ;  
Of king, queen, and knave, in precedence  
I speak but of red, for in black, from the king  
To the duce, as in whist, so 'tis the same  
thing, [will take place  
Unless the trump's black, when the duce  
Of all the whole pack, except the spade ace.  
Having thus far premis'd the true value  
and name [game.  
Of the cards, I proceed next to speak of the  
Suppose, for example, a party is made,  
Of four queer mortals who make play a  
trade ;  
Two cynical fellows, more antient than wise,  
Of old tabbies a brace, charg'd with scandal  
and lies ;

Having cut for their seats, each a side of the  
table,  
Occupies, and exhibits the building of babel;  
The rate of the play being fix'd at three pence,  
With ten counters for each, the pool does  
commence ;  
The charge of the bank to a matron is giv'n,  
Who by cheating at cards thinks she forfeits  
not heav'n ; [the deal,  
Then to us three and four from the right is  
With care in the last trick Spadille to conceal ;  
Politeness by loss yet not hence being driv'n,  
The preference of eldest to a fair one is giv'n.  
In short, the fair game must by practice be  
known,  
And only by practice you make it your own.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29:

YESTERDAY morning, at half  
an hour past one o'clock, his  
majesty arrived in perfect  
health from Chatham at the  
Queen's Palace, having in-  
spected the shipping and stores  
there, which were all found in very good  
order.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

On Saturday morning at six o'clock their  
majesties, attended by a party of light horse  
and four servants, passed over Westminster  
Bridge in a post-chaise and four, on their  
way for Portsmouth, to view the grand fleet.  
His majesty was dressed in blue and gold,  
and her majesty in a riding habit of the same,  
with a plain black hat and feather.

TUESDAY 5.

Yesterday the noted Barrington was tried  
at the Old-Bailey, for picking pockets at St.  
Sepulchre's church, on Sunday the 15th of  
March last, when, after examining four  
witnesses, he was found guilty of larceny.  
He begged leave to enter as a soldier, and to  
have the effects restored to him which were  
taken from him on his being committed :  
The judge replied it was not in his power to  
alter the punishment the law had inflicted.

SATURDAY 9.

Yesterday was held a Court of Assistants  
of the worshipful Company of Stationers :  
Among other business, they disposed of an  
annuity of 30l. per annum for life to Mr.  
Jacob Wragg, educated under the rev. Mr.  
Kinnerman, at the grammar school of  
St. Edmund's Bury; which annuity is the  
bequest of the late Mr. Bowyer, to such  
journeyman printer, as should be approved  
of by the above gentlemen, and who could  
prove, by a certificate from the Lecturer of  
St. Martin's, Ludgate, that he could read

Greek fluently with accents. At the same  
time they also elected nine journeymen  
printers, aged 63 years and upwards, to en-  
joy annuities of 20l. each for life; all the  
bequests of the said Mr. Bowyer.

MONDAY 14.

On Saturday in the afternoon, at 25 mi-  
nutes past four o'clock, their majesties arri-  
ved in perfect health at the Queen's Palace,  
from Portsmouth; the road all the way from  
thence was lined with an incredible number  
of persons, particularly at Petersfield and  
Godalming.

Same day a trial of the pix of all the mo-  
nies coined in the Tower since Midsummer  
1774, was made at Westminster before the  
lords of his majesty's most honourable privy  
council; when the gold monies, amounting  
to about sixteen millions of pounds sterling,  
were reported to be perfectly agreeable in  
fineness to the standard trial plates kept in  
the exchequer for that service. It appeared  
on enquiry that twenty millions and a half  
of guineas and half guineas had been coined  
in his majesty's mint from the commence-  
ment of the year 1772.

In the Court of King's Bench on Friday  
was argued, for the last time, the question  
respecting the Post Office, whether the post  
master was responsible for any loss sustained  
in his department? The action on which  
this question arose was brought by the pro-  
prietor of the bank note for which Mitchel  
was tried, condemned, and executed; coun-  
sel for the Post Office contended the action  
was not maintainable. The question was  
ordered to be argued, and had been once be-  
fore ably spoke to in the last term. After  
counsel had on Friday finished their argu-  
ments, Earl Mansfield delivered the opinion  
of the court, who were unanimous that the  
action could not be maintained; that since  
1699 there was no action brought of this  
nature, though it was notorious that losses  
frequently



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frequently were sustained; that it was the opinion of the people in general that they could not resort to the postmaster; to prove this to be the universal opinion, his lordship mentioned the mode pursued by merchants in transmitting bills by dividing them in two or three pieces, and inclosing them in different covers.

## FRIDAY 15.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock General Burgoyne arrived in town from Rhode Island, but left from Portsmouth, at which place he landed on Wednesday at Noon.

## MONDAY 18.

The inhabitants of Whitehaven have raised upwards of 1000*l.* for the defence of their harbour, which money was collected from door to door.

Two engineers and proper workmen are ordered down to Whitehaven to take a survey of the harbour, as it is intended to erect some works on the north side of it, to prevent any future attempts of the enemy in that quarter.

## THURSDAY 21.

Yesterday a court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the first business that came on was a motion that a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the remains of the late Earl of Chatham may be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, and the committee being appointed withdrew; and returning, produced a petition, which being read was approved, and ordered to be signed by the Town-Clerk, and presented to the honourable House of Commons.

Resolved, that this court is desirous of attending the funeral of Lord Chatham in their gowns.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a letter to the proper officer of the crown, requesting that their desire of attending Lord Chatham's funeral may be humbly made known to his majesty, and praying that his majesty will order the proper officer to give them timely notice and instructions for regulating their attendance (if his majesty should be graciously pleased to acquiesce); which letter being drawn up was read and agreed to, and ordered to be forwarded by Mr. Remembrancer.

## FRIDAY 22.

The following ships have received orders to cruise in the channel as soon as the wind will permit them to sail from Spithead, viz. the Prince George, the Ocean, the Queen, of 90 guns each; the Princess Amelia and Foudroyant, of 80 guns each; the Hector, the Egmont, the Prince of Wales, and the Ramilies, of 74 guns; the Romney, of 50 guns; and the Romulus, of 44 guns.

On Wednesday morning the remains of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, were

brought to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, from his house at Hayes, in a hearse, attended by one mourning coach, in which were four attendants: Proper persons were employed in fitting up different rooms, in order that the body may lie publicly in state.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter addressed to the Chamberlain of London by Sir Fletcher Norton, on being presented with the freedom of the city.

"Sir, I desire you will return my thanks to the court of common council for the honour they have done me, by making me a freeman of the City of London, an honour far beyond my expectation.

"I had no other motive for my late conduct than the faithful discharge of my duty; and upon the most careful review of all that has passed upon that occasion, I cannot wish to have omitted one word of that speech which has attracted this extraordinary notice of the common council; for, besides the satisfaction which I feel in having done what I then thought, and still think to have been right, I have had (what will ever be to me the pride and honour of my life) my behaviour repeatedly approved by the general and almost unanimous voice of the House of Commons, who alone by this constitution have the right to call in question and decide upon the parliamentary conduct of their speaker. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. NORTON."

At the same time the Speaker politely declined accepting the gold box containing the freedom, contenting himself with its contents, the liberty of the greatest commercial city in the world.

## MONDAY 25.

On Friday morning the eastern battalion of the Middlesex militia marched over London Bridge on their way to Dover, where they are to remain on duty till further orders.

## TUESDAY 26.

Yesterday, at a court of common council held at Guildhall, a petition was drawn up to be presented to his majesty, praying that the remains of the late Earl of Chatham may be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 13, 1778.

THE letters of which the following are copies, were this day received from Admiral Young, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 23d of March last.

Copy



*Copy of a letter from Captain Vincent, of his majesty's ship Yarmouth, to Admiral Young, dated Barbadoes, March 17, 1778.*

I TAKE the opportunity of the January Packet's sailing from hence to morrow morning, directly for St. John's, Antigua, of acquainting you of my having on the 7th instant, at half past five P. M. discovered six sail in the S. W. quarter, on a wind standing to the northward; two of them ships, three brigs, and a schooner. We were then 50 leagues due East of this Island. We immediately bore down upon them, and about nine got close to the weather quarter of the largest and headmost ship. They had no colours hoisted; and as our's were then up, I hailed her to hoist her's, or I would fire into her; on which she hoisted American, and immediately gave us her broadside, which we returned, and in about a quarter of an hour she blew up. It was fortunate for us that we were to the windward of her: as it was, our ship was in a manner covered with parts of her; a great piece of a top timber, six feet long, fell on our poop; another large piece of timber struck on our fore-top-gallant sail (then upon the cap); an American ensign, rolled up, was blown in upon the forecastle, not so much as singed, &c. Immediately on her blowing up, the other four dispersed different ways. We chased a little while two that stood to the Southward, and afterwards another that bore away right before the wind, but they were soon out of sight; our sails being all torn to pieces in a most surprising manner. We had five men killed, and twelve wounded. But what I am now going to mention is something very remarkable; the 12th following, being then in chase of a ship steering West, we discovered a piece of a wreck, with four men on it waving; we hauled up to it, got a boat out, and brought them on board; they proved to be four men who had been in the ship which blew up, and who had nothing to subsist on from that time but by sucking the rain water that fell on a piece of blanket, which they luckily had picked up. They informed us the ship blown up was called the Randolph, of 36 guns, and 305 men; the other ship was the General Moutry, of 20 guns; and the other three armed brigs, and sailed from Charles Town, South Carolina, about a month before. I resumed the chase, but she was too far a-head to get up with her; however I continued it, in order to drive her at least off the station, till eleven at night, when we made this Island, having lost sight of her.

*Copy of a letter from Captain Pringle, of his majesty's ship Ariadne, to Admiral Young, dated Carlisle Bay, March 18, 1778.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that early in the morning of the 9th instant, I saw two sail to the East, whom I chased,

having his majesty's sloop Ceres in company. The two strangers at first showed a disposition to attack us; but in consequence of the king's ships having brought the sternmost to close action about noon, the other made off. The ship in action after having given to and received from the Ariadne and Ceres some broadsides, struck; and proved to be the rebel ship Alfred, of 20 nine-pounders, and 180 men. Her consort was the Raleigh of 32 guns, whom, with the utmost dispatch we made sail after, and chased from that time until ten o'clock the next day; but finding that we did not come up with her, and that she was throwing every thing overboard to lighten, we left off chase.

The two rebel cruisers had been at Port L'Orient, in France, to fit out; and came here to cruise for the English and Irish convoys, having taken the coast of Guinea in their way. They had taken no vessels since their leaving France.

#### MARRIAGES.

*April* JOHN MOORHEAD, Esq. of Wim-  
pole Street, to Miss Frederick,  
daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frederick,  
Bart. of Pall Mall.—At Ipswich, Lieutenant  
Colonel Laurie, knight of the shire for the  
county of Dumfries, to Mrs. Wollaston,  
relict of the late Robert Wollaston, Esq.—  
Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. of Trelawny, in  
Cornwall, to Miss Anne Browne, daughter  
of the Rev. Mr. Browne, of Kingston.—  
*May 4.* Alexander M'Kenzie, Esq. only son  
of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Bart. of Coule,  
to Miss Katharine Ramsay, daughter of  
Robert Ramsay, Esq. of Carno.—8. The  
hon. George Beaumont, to Miss Willes,  
daughter of Judge Willes.

#### DEATHS.

*April* THE right hon. Lord Archer, Re-  
gular of the city of Coventry.—  
The right hon. Lady Viscountess Mountgar-  
rat.—*May 1.* The hon. Mrs. Wrottesly,  
mother to the Duchess of Grafton, and to  
the present Miss Wrottesly, one of the maids  
of honour to the queen.—2. The rev. Sa-  
muel Salter, D. D. master of the Charter-  
house.—Mr. Riddell, steward of the  
Charterhouse.—3. In the 104th year of his  
age, Mr. Michael Holworthy. He had never  
been ill in his remembrance, and died as he  
was alighting from his horse.—5. The rev.  
Mr. Peter Folkes, Prebendary of Exeter,  
and Rector of Semlye, in Wilts.—7. At  
Dublin, the lady of the hon. and rev. Dr.  
Hewitt, eldest son of the lord chancellor.—  
11. At Hayes in Kent, that great patriot,  
orator, and politician, Lord Chatham.—12.  
The right hon. the Countess Dowager of  
Traquair.—13. The Countess Dowager of  
Strathmore.—16. The right hon. Robert  
D'A...



D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness.—24. At Hyde Hall, in Hertfordshire, Sir Conyers Jocelyn, bart.

## BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES JOHNSON, of Ongar-Castle, Essex, mariner.

Robert Tyrer, of Liverpool, coal merchant.

Joseph Blundell, late of Bolton in the Moors, in Lancashire, fustian manufacturer.

Charles Fisher, of Bristol, glassman.

Stephen Atlee, of Warfield Berks, dealer.

Richard Saunders, late of Paradise Street, St. Maryle Bone, Middlesex, coal merchant.

Samuel Granger, of Taunton in Somersetshire, victualler.

Stephen Fox, late of Northiam in Sussex, grocer.

Robert Duffy, late of Liverpool, woollen draper.

Joseph Barrow, of Bristol, carrier.

Thomas Griffiths, of Bridgenorth, in Salop, linen-draper.

Samuel Bray, of Stratton in Cornwall mercer.

William Nightingale, of Colchester, Essex, tanner.

Edward Lloyd, of Fenchurch Street, London, grocer.

Thomas Case, of Liverpool, merchant, (surviving co-partner in trade of Clayton Case, late of the same place, merchant deceased).

George Attwood, of Bristol, hooper and brewer.

Francis Gornal, now or late of Cross Lane, in St. Dunstan's in the East, London, dealer.

Thomas Gladman, of Studham, Hertfordshire, dealer.

Robert Crafton and Edward Colson, of Great St. Helen's, London, hosiers and partners.

John Wynne, now or late of Bromyard, Herefordshire, dyer.

Thomas Davis, now or late of the Parish of Cothoridge, Worcesterhire (yeoman) a dealer.

Edward Wakefield, Thomas Pratt, and John Miers, of Lad Lane, London, merchants and warehousemen, (co-partners with Joseph Wakefield, residing in Ireland, merchant and warehouseman).

John Stow, of York, silk mercer.

Christopher Hall, of Cold Bath Fields, St. James's, Clerkenwell, cowkeeper.

Frederick Molyneux, late of Suffolk Street, St. Mary le Bonne, money scrivener.

Stephen Halls, of Booth Street, Spittlefields, warehouseman.

Rice Jones, of Wardour Street, St. James's, Westminster, oilman.

Samuel Lake, of Taunton St. James's, Somersetshire, terymaker.

John Powell, of Chelmsford, Essex, upholsterer.

Archibald Innes, of Bread Street, London, warehouseman.

Richard Stephens, of the Garth, in the Parish of Nantmell, Radnorshire, dealer.

Charles Pearce, of Nag's Head Court, London, merchant.

Peter Dutour, of St. Martin's in the Fields, linen-draper.

John Edwards, of Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, painter.

David Hughes, of Leicester Street, St. James's Westminster, Taylor.

Thomas Nicholl, now or late of Duke Street, St. Mary le Bonne, builder.

Thomas Fucisdale and John Fucisdale, late of High Holborn, upholders and copartners.

Henry Bates, of the Parish of Bexley in Kent, dealer.

Joachim Smith, late of Berners Street, St. Mary le Bonne, dealer.

Richard Gale, late of Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant.

## COUNTRY AFFAIRS.

Newcastle, May 2.

AT the common-council on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to open a subscription for the defence of this coast against any attempts of an enemy, when the

corporation generously gave 1000*l.* which was spiritedly followed by the aldermen and common council separately: since which other liberal donations have been added to this truly patriotic measure. And yesterday a committee met to consider of a plan for carrying it into execution.

Sunday Lord Algernon Percy passed thro' here for Alnwick, to take the command of the Northumberland militia.

Liverpool, May 14. We have been exceeding busy for some time past in putting this town in a posture of defence in case of an attack; a battery of 20 sixteen pounders is erected near St. George's church, also a smaller one of seven guns, before each is a strong breast work six feet high and three feet wide; the guns are all charged and manned. A magazine is preparing near the batteries, and a fort is begun at the expense of government, to mount 50 guns, thirty-two pounders, which with the above it is thought will be a sufficient security.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 27.

THE following are the particulars of the plundering of Lord Selkirk's house by the crew of the Ranger, an American privateer.

On the 23d of April, about ten o'clock in the morning, 30 armed men came in a boat from a privateer of 20 guns, and pretending at first to be a press gang, the men surrounded the house, and the officers entered and desired to see the heads of the family. As Lord Selkirk was then at London, Lady Selkirk made her appearance. They soon made known to her who they really were; said they meant to have seized Lord Selkirk's person had he been at home, and to have carried him off, but all they now asked was to have the plate of the house. As there could be no thought of resistance, this was at once complied with; and having taken possession of it they marched off and reembarked. They behaved civilly, and only the officers presumed to enter the house, and happily her ladyship did not suffer from the alarm. It is worth observing, that the master of the privateer was born at that place, his father having been gardener to the Selkirk family. His real name is Paul, though he assumes that of Jones to veil in some measure his crimes, for he has been guilty of two or three capital and atrocious offences in different parts of the British dominions.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

New-York, March 2.

AT a court lately held at Morris-Town, in New-Jersey, 35 persons received sentence of death for their loyalty to their king; two of whom were executed, viz. Iliff and



and John Mee, for enlisting men for his majesty's service.

The following resolution is said to have taken place in the American Congress on the 22d of November last, viz.

"Resolved, That all proposals for a treaty between the king of Great-Britain, or any of his commissioners, and the United States of America, inconsistent with the independency of the said States, or with such treaties or alliances as may be formed under their authority, shall be rejected. Extract from the Minutes."

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

On the 8th of January the committee of the American Congress, to whom the letters that passed between Gen. Heath and Gen. Burgoyne, and the letter from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, were committed, brought in their report, which was taken into consideration, and the Congress came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That as many of the cartouch boxes, and several other articles of military accoutrements, annexed to the persons of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers included in the convention at Saratoga, have not been delivered up, the convention, on the part of the British army, has not been strictly complied with.

"Resolved, That the refusal of lieutenant-General Burgoyne to give descriptive lists of the non-commissioned officers and

privates belonging to this army, subsequent to his declaration, that the publick faith was broke, is considered by Congress in an alarming point of view, since a compliance with the resolution of Congress could only have been prejudicial to that army, in case of an infraction of the convention on their part.

"Resolved, That the charge made by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, in his letter to Major Gen. Gates, of the 14th of November, of a breach of public faith on the part of these States, is not warranted by the just construction of any article of the convention of Saratoga; that it is a strong indication of his intentions, and affords just grounds of fear that he will avail himself of such pretended breach of the convention, in order to disengage himself, and the army under him, of the obligation they are under to these United States, and that the security which these States have had in his personal honour is hereby destroyed.

"Resolved, therefore, That the embarkation of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, and the army under his command, be suspended, till a distinct and explicit ratification of the convention at Saratoga shall be properly notified by the court of Great Britain to Congress, By order of Congress.

Signed Henry Laurens, President,  
Att. Sec. Charles Thompson, Sec."

Jan. 8, 1778.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO

### CORRESPONDENTS.

*INFELIA VIATOR* may amuse his friends agreeably with his Juvenile Essay in poetry, but we cannot think it proper for the public eye.

It is not consistent with our plan to reprint the musical controversy pointed out by Oxoniensis.

The Translation from the Latin, of the Instance of Fortitude, is obliged to be rejected for its incorrectness.

M. Le. Moine's Poem shall be inserted in course.

Also the Ode to Clara, the author will be pleased to observe, we cannot admit two pieces from the same pen in one month.

D. M—'s. Miscellaneous Essays are received, we are much obliged to him for his agreeable communications, and shall insert them all as opportunity offers.

The Parody on Ignorance cannot be admitted.

The Miscellanist, No. II. has not given us that satisfaction, which we expected from the sketch of the design in No. I. we can therefore only thank the writer for his kind favour, and acquaint him that the copy will be returned, if required, by the publisher.

Our correspondent, who desires us to give a plan of Gibraltar, is respectfully informed, that a Plan, with the New Works, and a proper description, is inserted p. 576 of Vol. XXXI. for the year 1762.

Mr. Morrice is likewise referred to our Mastazine for 1754, Vol. XXIII. p. 32, where he will find a View of Portsmouth, and in Vol. XXIV. for 1754, p. 32, a Plan and Description of Plymouth, which he will consider as an answer to his request.

Letter III. on the Character and Manners of the French nation compared with the English, came over too late for this month, it shall appear in our next.